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NINETIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HILL BROKE OUT,

Joined Republicans in Their Loud Wails Over the Hawaiian Policy.

OBJECTS TO BEING IN THE DARK.

Senator Sherman Was Indignant at Not Knowing More.

A WRANGLE IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

It Took Up Most of the Day and Was Devoted to Injudicious Kicking.

MR. HOAR STILL PEGGED AWAY.

President Cleveland Was Blindly Accused.

TWO RESOLUTIONS IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A spirited discussion of the Hawaiian question occupied the senate to-day. The debate arose over the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Massachusetts), requesting the president to forward all correspondence on the Hawaiian question. Mr. Hoar said the resolution covered three administrations, and he hoped and believed that the instructions would show a settled and consistent policy. If the president's message meant anything it meant that the president was meditating whether he should by his own executive authority commit an act of war against a friendly power.

If what was apparently proposed to be done had not been done yet, Mr. Hoar desired that the swift and indignant remonstrance of the American people should make itself felt and heard. The president was getting into the habit of adopting rather extraordinary language, he thought, in his dealings with the other branches of the government.

TALKED IN HIS HAT.

Mr Mills opposed the resolution. It called for information, but meanwhile its author proceeded to "shell the woods" before he got that information and charged the president with meditating an act of war. He declared the executive had respectfully submitted the question to congress and given them the information at his disposal, such as he thought appropriate to submit in his message. The president's action had been strictly confined within the limits of executive authority. The only question presented was, Did the United States government interfere and overturn the existing government of Hawaii? If it did it was the duty to make restitution.

Mr. Mills asserted that the entire difficulty had arisen because the sugar planters of Hawaii wanted to obtain the bounty on sugar to be paid to them out of the pockets of American citizens. It was not in the president's power to wage war against Hawaii, and he had not claimed so. The absorption of the islands by the United States was perhaps only a question of time, but if that was to come he hoped it would be done decently and in order.

NO NEED OF FUMING.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wisconsin), thought there were reasons why the resolutions should not be adopted at this time. The president in his message had said that additional advices were soon expected, and when received would be promptly sent to congress, accompanied by a special message. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Hoar as to the reported action of the president being an act of war, and asked whether the landing of troops to overthrow the government by virtue of their force was not an act of war.

Mr. Hoar said there was no pretense that there was any act of force or of war. The troops were landed under the allegation that they were to be used to protect the lives and property of the American citizens.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., Rhode Island), asked Mr. Vilas why the president should not take the public into confidence, but the Wisconsin senator declined to be diverted by such a question. Mr. Hoar then continued, saying that the queen yielded to armed insurrection and not to the American troops.

"What information has the gentleman from Massachusetts," asked Mr. Gray, "that there was any armed insurrection on the 16th of January?"

"The statements of Mr. Stevens and of the provisional government," replied Mr. Hoar.

NO EVIDENCE AT ALL.

"There is not a bit of evidence of that," declared Mr. Gray.

"I think there is," asserted Mr. Hoar. "After the president had sent a letter addressed to 'my great and good brother, President Dole' it would be an act of infamy only excelled by the act of Joab when he stabbed his neighbor under the fifth rib and then asked: 'Art thou in good health, my brother?'" [Laughter.]

Mr. Vilas protested that that was not the question. Mr. Hoar replied that the whole argument of the senator from Wisconsin and the senator from Texas was one that would require the United States to give back Texas to Mexico to-day.

"We never got Texas from Mexico," said Mr. Mills. "Texas came into the Union voluntarily."

Mr. Vilas declared that Mr. Hoar fled from the defense of his own proposition. Without going into the question of the character of the instructions of the president to his minister, Mr. Vilas declared that what the president had instructed the minister to do he had ample, complete and perfect authority to do.

"How do you know?" came from half a dozen senators at once.

Mr. Vilas moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hill said he seldom agreed with what the senator from Massachusetts stated, but he did agree with him that this was a simple resolution asking for information in reference to a most important matter. It was information which he thought the American people wanted to know from the president's message and were disappointed when it was not given to them.

HILL IS CREDULOUS, TOO.

It has been said, continued Mr. Hill, that instructions had been given from which it was inferred that force might be used to restore the previously existing status. That brought up the question whether the administration had the power without the consent of congress to use the army or navy to restore the previously existing condition of affairs, even conceding that the government had been planted by fraud or even by force. There were three departments of this government and the executive department was but one of them.

Mr. Sherman favored the passage of the resolution. One thing appeared to him to be very plain, and that was that congress had not been treated in the open and fair way in which an administration should treat congress. It had been stated, practically, that it was the purpose of the administration to restore the status that existed before the revolution, to put the queen in power again, and congress had not been informed of it. The president and executive officers of the government might as well understand that the people did not like this.

Whatever might be the ideas or the information of the president ought to be conveyed to the public at large; not only to congress, but the people. There was no reason in the world for secrecy. All he desired to say on the present occasion was that if it was the purpose of the president by the use of military force to restore the queen in Hawaii, it should be a fatal act of public policy, a great injustice to the people of the United States and almost an insult to congress.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) agreed with Mr. Sherman that there was no objection to the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) spoke of the high character of ex-Minister Stevens and declared the readiness of himself and his colleague (Mr. Hale) to defend him against any attacks that might be made upon him. Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) closed the debate and then the resolution was adopted without a division.

After a short executive session the senate at 4:05 adjourned.

MR. HITT'S TWO RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, ex-chairman of foreign affairs, to-day introduced two resolutions into the house bearing on the Hawaiian policy, the first calling for the papers and the second as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that intervention by the government, its representatives or armed forces in the affairs of a friendly recognized government, to disturb or overthrow it and substitute a monarchy therefor, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the republic and the spirit of the constitution."

IT'S JUST A BUGABOO.

THE DEFICIT WILL NOT BE SO BIG AS KICKERS SAY.

Republican Lavishness Will Be Checked and Figures Curtailed.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It now looks as if the ways and means committee's task of adjusting the internal taxation so as to produce the revenues necessary to meet the expenditures of the government will not be as difficult as was for a while thought. The problem will be greatly simplified by the determination of the administration and of the house appropriations committee to vigorously apply the knife of retrenchment to expenditures wherever this can be done without impairment of the public service. Economy and retrenchment, in fact, form the keynote of the situation, and promise to supplement tariff reform to a marked degree in lightening the burdens of the people.

All estimates for appropriations are being narrowly scanned with a view to lopping off every dollar that is possible, and already the results justify the belief that the appropriation bill passed at this session will fall short by from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 of the aggregate of that passed by the Fifty-second congress. In the small agricultural department alone the reforms recommended will reduce expenses nearly $1,000,000. Owing to the decrease in the pension rolls due to deaths the outlay will be several millions less than for the present year. Then the expenditures for naval vessels will be kept down, and the grand schemes for fortifications along the coasts will not be pushed as recklessly as the Republicans were disposed to do. River and harbor improvement is another item on which big savings can safely be made, as well as the erection of public buildings.

The bold statement that the Wilson bill will create a deficiency of something like $60,000,000 is very misleading. It must be borne in mind that many of the duties in the McKinley bill were prohibitory. The Wilson bill does away with the prohibitory rates, and it is estimated by experts that commerce in the coming fiscal year will so increase that the falling off will be only $45,000,000. From this sum, again, another $15,000,000 can be subtracted to cover the minimum estimate of the reduction in government expenditures next year. This reduction may amount to $25,000,000. Thus it appears that the deficiency the ways and means committee will have to make good by a readjustment of internal taxes will be only $30,000,000 and may not exceed $20,000,000.

The ways and means committee to-day have been listening as sub-committees in groups of twos and threes and individually to the complaints of those who want the tariff changed. Among the delegations was one representing the large playing card manufacturing concerns of New York, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, who claimed that a tax of 10 cents per pack would be 400 per cent on the lower grades and would stop the manufacture. It was represented that a less tax would gain a greater revenue.

The committee are not inclined to make any changes unless it appears that some unintentional error has been made. The general impression is that the bill will pass the house even if it is not amended to suit the kickers. The members of the committee do not want a party caucus, and will probably use their best endeavors to prevent one being called. Among the foremost advocates of a caucus are the Louisiana men.

A Valuable Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Congressman-at-large McDowell, of Pennsylvania, is being talked about for the vacancy on the important committee on interstate and foreign commerce, caused by the death of Congressman O'Neill. Congressman Hines would like to get it, but the vacancy is in the Republican membership and his ambition cannot be gratified. The speaker may feel disposed to put a more experienced member, Mr. Harmer, of Philadelphia, in the place.

Suspended Ohio Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the house this morning General Grosvenor, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution instructing the secretary of the interior to furnish the grounds upon which some 1,900 pensions in Ohio were suspended subsequent to July 4, 1893. It was so referred. The house adjourned at 1:15 P. M. to attend the unveiling of the Shields statue.

BOUNCED HIM HARD.

Wheeling's Postmaster Displayed Too Active Partisanship—Many State Appointments.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Postmaster W. S. Cowden, of Wheeling, W. Va., was removed from office to-day by the president and Michael J. O'Kane nominated to succeed him. Cowden's term would have expired on the 20th of this month, but he was not allowed to complete it because serious charges were filed against him by Congressman Pendleton and others. Cowden was accused of tampering with the mails during the campaign of 1892, abstracting letters passing between prominent Democrats and giving the information contained in them to the Republican campaign committee and to Republican newspapers.

These charges were filed long ago, but the postmaster-general was not able to take up and examine the papers until recently. When he did so he promptly decided on the removal of Cowden. Michael J. O'Kane is a well-known business man of Wheeling and an active Democrat. He had the support of Congressman Pendleton, and was also indorsed by the other members of the West Virginia congressional delegation, as well as by leading Democrats of Wheeling and of the state.

Dr. Ikirt secured a little patronage for his district to-day in the nomination of B. Renkenberger as postmaster at Columbiana, O. W. R. Neville was to-day appointed fourth-class postmaster at Germania, Grant county, W. Va. Fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Pennsylvania as follows: H. E. McGowen, of Big Run, Jefferson county; J. E. Crissman, of Cessna, Bedford county, Levi Truax, of Enid, Fulton county; F. G. Haines of Greentown, Pike county; Fritz Russa, Hoyt, Montgomery county; D. R. Johnson of Lincoln university, Chester county; S. C. Westfall, Matamoras, Pike county; E. G. Stauffer of Ringtown, Schuylkill county; A. B. Benner of Sanderstown, Montgomery county; John Wallace of Strongstown, Indiana county.

The president has nominated Joseph B. Doe, of Wisconsin, to be assistant secretary of war.

STAND OF THE POPULISTS.

They Are With the Democrats on the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The appropriation bills which were prepared by subcommittees during the recess have not been submitted to the full committee to be reported to the house. Chairman Sayers said the appropriations committee was waiting for the ways and means committee and the tariff. He intimated that the appropriations might be governed by the deficiencies the tariff would make. Mr. Holman, of the appropriations committee, declared there was no necessity for making any provision for raising revenue even with the cuts which the new tariff bill would make, that the deficiency could be made up by cutting down appropriations.

There is some discussion about the probable action of the Populists on the tariff bill. In the house, it is likely they will all vote for the bill, and would, if possible, vote for a more sweeping measure. In the senate friends of both Kyle and Allen say they would vote for even a greater cut than made in the Wilson bill and that Peffer will also join them. The Populists have declared their intention of supporting a radical tariff bill and the highest possible income tax.

Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, has been mentioned as the successor of the late Judge Billings, of that state. Mr. Boatner has been a member of the committee on judiciary. He says very frankly that he would be willing to exchange his congressional seat for one on the bench.

MANY PROMINENT MEN, TOO.

Twenty-Seven People Indicted for Smuggling in Chinese.

PORTLAND, ORE., Dec. 6.—The United States grand jury to-day returned indictments against 27 persons, 14 white and 13 Chinese, for conspiring to smuggle Chinese laborers into the United States from British Columbia. Those indicted were Major John Wilson, of Victoria, B. C., agent of the Merchants' steamship company, and Nathan Blum, who pleaded guilty to smuggling opium last week; William Dunbar, convicted of smuggling opium; E. P. Thompson, partner of Blum and Dunbar in the steamship business; W. B. Jackling, who pleaded guilty to smuggling opium; Glen O. Holman, a well-known attorney; J. E. Marks, a student in Holman's office; P. J. Bannon, an attorney; Captain John Ross, of the steamer Haytian Republic; James Cotan, ex-collector of customs; Thomas Jordan, ex-captain of the inspectors of customs; C. B. Cardinell, ex-deputy collector of customs; C. J. Mulkey, ex-special agent of the treasury; Alexander Ross, son of Captain Ross. The 13 Chinese indicted are well-known merchants, among them Slid Back, the wealthiest Chinese in the northwest. All but four were arrested. Each furnished $1,000 bail.

A Pittsburgher's Troubles in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—[Special].—James McGee, a young man from Pittsburgh, was assaulted in a saloon on Fifth avenue yesterday by two colored men. An officer in plain clothes, who happened to be in the saloon, arrested the men just as one of them drew a roll of bills from McGee's pocket. Justice Foster held them to-day to the criminal court in bonds of $700.

Young Horse Thieves Committed.

John Haggerty, aged 12, and Oscar Trautman, aged 14, were committed to jail yesterday by Magistrate McKeivey, of Allegheny, on the charge of larceny. Haggerty lives back of No. 31 First alley, while Trautman's home is on Spring Garden avenue. They are said to have stolen three rigs in the past 10 days.

General Lilly's Will.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Dec. 6.—The will of General William Lilly, the deceased congressman-at-large, was admitted to probate here to-day. There are no public bequests. His estate, valued at $2,000,000 is divided among 13 relatives, nieces and nephews. General Lilly was a widower and left no children.

Entombed Miners Rescued.

HAZELTON, PA., Dec. 6.—The four miners who were hemmed in by fire in the Crystal Ridge mine last night were found to-day by the rescuing party and conducted in safety to the surface. The fire is now raging furiously.

STANTON ON RIO.

At Last the Admiral Talks, but on Everything Except Himself.

HIS CASE IS STILL UNDECIDED.

Lively Description of Scenes in the Brazilian War.

OUR DISPLAY OF SHIPS THERE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Commodore Stanton called at the navy department during the day and made his way to the bureau of navigation. Secretary Herbert has requested that his report be made in writing. The secretary said to-day that he had no intention of keeping the proceedings or the conclusion in the Stanton matter secret, but that he was not prepared to make a statement yet.

The report to be made will not change the understanding of the facts materially on which was based the recall of the commodore. It has been surmised that he would be kept on shore on waiting orders indefinitely as a result of the report without any further formal action being taken, but Secretary Herbert's statement seems to indicate an intention to formulate the result more explicitly.

Commodore Stanton consented to-night to talk concerning the scenes and stirring incidents of the harbor of Rio Janeiro. He made no mention of the incident which caused his recall. But with this single reservation the commodore talked entertainingly.

"The scene of all this cannonading is a most picturesque and beautiful spot," said he. "The harbor of Rio is surrounded by green hills and a number of sharply defined mountains which have never been subject to glacial action and are therefore rugged and with acute peaks. The harbor is somewhat circular, but grows narrow as you approach the city, where the stream is about a mile and a half wide. As we entered the harbor from the Atlantic the Sugar Loaf mountain, 1,100 feet high, was on our left, and farther on rose a peak of 2,200 feet and another of 3,300 feet.

SIGNS OF HOSTILITIES.

"The first indications of hostilities one observes is Ft. Santa Cruz on the right and Ft. Joaz on the left. They are of white masonry, built very strong and heavy, and the surf from the ocean dashes against the abrupt walls which run down to the water's edge. Both of these forts are loyal. Passing between them you find a small fort called Ft. Lage, well built and mounted, but nothing compared with the large fortifications. Ft. Lage is also loyal.

"Still farther on is Ft. Villagagnon, on an island which is in control of the insurgents. It is a powerful fortification and is so far inside the harbor as to place the insurgents dangerously near the city of Rio, and the town of Nictheroy, across the stream. There is no regularity in the firing of the various forts. They start up fitfully and continue for a half an hour, and then die down. Usually, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the cannonading is the heaviest.

"The fleets of the various nations are scattered considerably, although the local harbor master still endeavors to grant anchorage with some reference to the relations between the various vessels. There are no great battleships in the harbor, nor any vessels of the dimensions seen at the naval review in New York harbor. The English have three ships, with the Sirius, a protected cruiser much like the Charleston, as the ship of the senior officer. One of the British ships, the Beagle, seems to keep away from the others and is evidently thrown forward for the purpose of close observation of the movements of the two contending forces.

"The French ship is the Arethuese, which was at the New York naval review. The Germans have two good cruisers, the Italians have three, and another was arriving with the Italian admiral on board as I departed. The Portuguese have one ship. The United States had two fine ships while I was there, and their appearance, in comparison with the fleets of other nations, was enough to satisfy the most ardent patriot."

THE TWO LEADERS.

Commodore Stanton was asked to describe the personal appearance of President Peixoto and Admiral Mello.

"I did not meet Peixoto, personally," said he, "but I know much of him, and saw many of his pictures. In reality he is vice-president of Brazil, as it is said that he prefers to hold the vice-presidency and thus avoid the constitutional disqualification of president for a second term. As vice-president, he is again eligible as president, although as a matter of fact he rules in every sense of the word. He is a man of firmness and great force of character.

"Admiral Mello is a man of medium build, with swarthy complexion, small mustache and clean-shaven face. He speaks English freely, although one can detect the foreign accent. He is quiet but gives evidence of travel and culture. The government forces concede that Mello is a brave officer. When I saw him he was not in full uniform of the Brazilian navy, although he holds to the regular uniform and flag. He wore what is known as a service uniform, consisting of a small cap instead of a chapeau, and a frock coat with shoulder bars instead of epaulets. He was not accompanied by any extended suite. A lieutenant was with him, acting as aide. The admiral spoke in English, but his aide was obliged to resort to French."

The commodore then spoke of the appearance of the city during the bombardment. "There was no panic," said he, "and things seemed to be going on as usual. The women were about the streets shopping. The theaters were closed, though there was talk of a Sunday performance. Evidences of the destructive bombardment were to be seen here and there. The cornice of a building had been torn off by a shell. You could see battered and pierced doors and windows which had felt the effects of the Maxime and other guns. Places were pointed out where people had been killed. On the whole, however, there was comparatively little disorder.

"But the town of Nictheroy, across the stream, looked forlorn indeed. It had been fired at so incessantly that it was almost destroyed, and the people had about abandoned it. Such was substantially the condition of affairs when I departed."

He's Likely Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 6.—R. F. Smith, a storekeeper at the little town of Berlin, was clubbed to death and his store plundered last night. Bloodhounds took a trail leading to the cabin of Jack Smith (colored) where some of the stolen goods were found. Officers started for Salem with the negro, but a mob started in pursuit and the negro has probably been lynched.

TARDY MR. INGHAM.

Arrived at Court Just in Time to Avoid Arrest.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—An unusual incident disturbed the United States district court in this city to-day. Judge Butler yesterday directed United States District Attorney Ingham to be on hand promptly at 9:20 A. M. in order to examine the alleged mutinous sailors of the ship State of Maine before the Yard trial came on. All the other parties to the case were promptly present, but when District-Attorney Ingham had lost a quarter of an hour of the court's time and then did not turn up, Judge Butler, turning to Clerk Craig, said: "Issue a bench warrant and have Mr. Ingham brought into court." The district-attorney got in, however, before he could be arrested. One of the witnesses was not so fortunate, for a similar warrant caught him. For a few minutes Judge Butler refused to listen to any excuse, but the case was finally continued in order to allow the Yard trial to go on.

STARTLING MRS. FOY.

AGAIN SHE MAKES A SENSATION IN CHICAGO.

Now She Names Three Who Were to Share Dr. Cronin's Fate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Andrew Foy has told another sensational story regarding the death of Dr. Cronin, and gives the names of three more men who were to have been killed by the alleged conspirators. The three men were ex-Judge Richard Prendergast, John Finerty and a Mr. Conway, a real estate man. She also gave the names of three other men who, she says, were implicated in the conspiracy and had as much to do with it as Coughlin. All these points were given to Judge Wing and Attorney Forrest last summer, but Mrs. Foy says they persuaded her not to give them to the public and used the argument that her husband would be hanged if she did.

"Last summer I grew so miserable," said Mrs. Foy, "that I couldn't stand it any longer, so I went down to Attorney Forrest's office and told him the whole story. Judge Wing was there and heard me. When I finished they both began to beg me not to say a word. They thought I came to get money from them."

Mrs. Foy is reported as saying: "After Cronin was disposed of they began making plans to do away with the other three. But I told them positively that if they attempted to kill anybody else I should certainly tell the story. All I want is a chance to tell what I know in court and then my mind will be at rest."

Judge Tuthill rendered a decision to-day in which he intimated that the testimony of Mrs. Foy will be admitted. Shortly after the prosecution opened court adjourned.

John F. Finerty does not appear to place much credence in the report that he is one of the three men singled out to die. Ex-Judge Prendergast declined to be interviewed.

WHITMIRE'S SUICIDE.

How the St. Joe Murderer Made Away With Himself.

BUTLER, PA., Dec. 6.—The suicide of Harper Whitmire, who killed his sister-in-law at St. Joe on Tuesday, was a most horrible one. After committing the murder he went to a neighbor and asked for a rig and driver to take him to the home of his brother, eight miles distant. As no suitable wagon was handy and Whitmire insisted on an immediate start, the neighbor suggested that they go on horseback, and in that way they went over the hills, the neighbor leaving him near his brother's house and returning home with the horses.

Whitmire asked his brother for a revolver, stating that he had killed two women and would take his own life to even things up. As he talked he rushed from place to place like a maniac, shouting curses upon his victims and himself, and praying to God for the salvation of theirs and his own soul in the same breath. He rushed from the house and waded into Pine creek, evidently to drown himself, but the water was too shallow, and he again went to his brother's and asked for a revolver.

Supposing him to be crazy, his companion concluded to take him to Butler for safekeeping. While a team was being harnessed the county detective and other officers appeared and a search was made for the murderer. He had been seen going up the run. They followed. First they found his coat, then his vest covered with blood, and then they came upon him. He was lying upon the bank of the creek. With a dull knife he had tried to cut his throat, and there were four gashes in his neck. As they were not deep enough he had bored a hole on either side of his throat to reach the jugular vein. He was still alive when the officers reached him, but bled to death before they could remove him.

Mrs. Hasler is still alive, but the doctors say her recovery is impossible.

Chicago's Generous Charity.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Churches of several denominations in this city have thrown open their doors to the hundreds of needy who during the blizzard weather are without lodging. The destitute have been invited to sleep upon the pew cushions of the warm churches, and many of the congregations are arranging to furnish breakfast to the lodgers. The only other time when such action has been taken in Chicago was during the general distress following the great fire.

Thought It Was an Earthquake.

OWENSBORO, KY., Dec. 6.—Riley Hughes, a miner, threw a wet lump of blasting powder on the fire at his home to-day. It exploded and the fire communicated to a 25-pound can of powder in the room. A terrific explosion followed, blowing the house to atoms. Hughes, his wife and five children were shockingly mangled. Mrs. Hughes and her daughter Sarah died in a few hours. People for some distance around thought it was an earthquake.

A HIGH-CLASS NEWSPAPER AT A VERY LOW PRICE

This number of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST is sent to thousands of Democrats in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who are not on our subscription list, but who we feel ought to be. We hope all will give the paper a careful examination, and if they should approve its quality and price, of which there can be no doubt they will, we trust each recipient of a copy will send us one dollar for a year's subscription—only one dollar.

THE WEEKLY POST has passed out of existence and its place has been taken by THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST at the same price. Its subscribers will hereafter get two complete 8-page papers a week instead of one 12-page paper. The man who cannot afford to take a high-class daily like THE DAILY POST can now surely afford to take a first-class city semi-weekly paper, such as is offered to him twice a week by THE POST for only one dollar a year. This is almost equivalent to giving the paper away.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST will be in every respect as good as the weekly. It will be issued each Tuesday and Friday. All the features which have made THE WEEKLY POST one of the great journals of America will be continued in the semi-weekly, in addition to the late news and market reports, specially prepared for it.

Nearly every rural postoffice in the eastern country now has at least a semi-weekly mail. This would insure THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST regularly twice a week to every subscriber—or 104 papers a year for one dollar; less than one cent a copy.

As an inducement to organize clubs we make the following propositions:

We will give a souvenir Columbian coin, and a free copy of the paper for six months, to anyone sending us a club of ten *new* subscribers for one year to the semi-weekly. The Columbian coins were issued by the United States government for the world's fair, and are already becoming scarce. Their face value is 50 cents but their market value is one dollar.

To anyone sending us a club of ten *new* subscribers for one year to the semi-weekly we will send a copy of the paper free for one year.

To anyone sending us a club of fifteen *new* subscribers for one year we will send both a souvenir coin and a free copy of the paper for one year.

Free sample copies of the semi-weekly will be sent to all who may ask.

For the convenience of intending subscribers, and to save them the trouble of writing a letter, we append a form of an order which can be clipped out, dated and filled and forwarded to us with one dollar enclosed:

ORDER FORM.

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To The Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Enclosed find one dollar, for which you will please send a copy of The Semi-Weekly Post to me for one year to the following address:

Name..............................

Postoffice..............................

County..............................State..............................

Write proper names very plainly. tf

FOR FREE TRADE.

A Steel Rail Manufacturer's Objection to the Wilson Tariff Bill.

SAVORS TOO MUCH OF PROTECTION.

The Influence of an Open Market on Laborers' Wages.

A. Q. MOXHAM SPEAKS PLAINLY.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Dec. 6.—A. Q. Moxham, of the Johnstown steel works, the largest street railway rail manufacturing plant in the United States, employing ordinarily 2,000 men, favors the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, but characterizes it as a weak measure. He dislikes it because he thinks it savors too much of protection and does not go far enough toward free trade. Under free trade he believes that American steel manufacturers could control the markets of the world. Said he to-night:

"I think the proposed Wilson bill is a mighty poor sort of a document. It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. If anything it is weakly protectionist. I can only commend it to the extent that it admits some articles free of duty. The main argument against free trade was formerly an alleged unselfish and paternal regard for labor. Then it was the 'infant industry,' but of late it has been the poor laboring man. Nevertheless, 40 years of protection has not resulted in giving labor any fair share of that wealth which labor has produced, and the heaviest relative reductions in labor have occurred during the last few years, which have been years of the heaviest relative protection this country has ever seen.

"It is commonly assumed, in opposition to the Wilson bill, that foreign nations could take possession of the markets of the United States in the event of free trade on the basis of the present labor cost of native production. How can this claim be reconciled with the known law that a relatively small increase or decrease of demand will alter enormously the selling prices of the materials demanded? There can be no large increase in supply from other countries without a tangible and heavy advance in prices from to-day's basis, and consequently an increase in the price of labor in these countries. And, therefore, what would happen on the removal of the tariff would be an equalization of the price of labor by an advance on the part of foreign manufacturers and a proportionate decrease on the part of manufacturers in this country.

"We happen to be running a mill here in Johnstown," continued Mr. Moxham, "manufacturing a product not very extensively used in England. I know that on the same class of work, on the same machinery, we can turn out two or three times the product that is being done under existing conditions in England. And while it may be true that we are paying our men more money per hour than they are paying in England, I believe the greater efficiency of American labor is giving us more in return, and that even on to-day's basis our labor is the cheaper. To my mind, then, it certainly follows that free trade in America will be a bad thing for English manufacturers.

"And because I happen to have everything invested in American steel manufacture I am anxious for free trade in order that I may sell steel rails to England. Finally, what we want, and when I say 'we' I mean both workman and capitalist, is to be let alone and not interfered with. If our own position, resources, efforts and brains will suffice to let us live, then I for one do not care to have the government hat passed around for me and have my neighbors help support me."

In conclusion, Mr. Moxham says he favors the passage of the Wilson bill on the ground that even small favors are to be thankfully received.

THE FLEET'S ARRIVAL.

Many of the Pittsburgh Towboats Reach Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—Many of the Pittsburgh towboats with coal have arrived and the harbor is the scene of great activity. The new Pacific No. 2 made a record for herself on her first trip having passed the Ailes and steamed into Cincinnati first with flags flying. She was given a tow of 10 empties to return with. The Ailes delivered and returned with eight barges. Other Pittsburgh boats in were the S. L. Wood, Mariner, Sam Brown, Frank Gilmore and John A. Wood. Of these the Sam Brown and the John A. Wood passed on. The others got away with empties, except the Gilmore, which goes to-night. The Bob Pritchard, Eagle, Mt. Clare and Coal Bluff arrived with tows of Kanawha coal and returned last evening with empties.

The Hornet No. 2 arrived after dark this evening with a Pittsburgh tow and, leaving it at Coal Haven, turned back. The rest of the fleet will be in to-night and in the morning, barring unforseen delays. The Henry Lebus will deliver her tow here and pick up another for Louisville. The John Barrett is on her way down with a tow of produce boats for New Orleans, which includes 35,000 barrels of potatoes, 3,000 barrels of salt, 110,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 barrels of cabbage.

Abducted and Fearfully Abused.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Dec. 6.—A week ago Miss Ida Fay, 18-year-old daughter of Henry Fay, of near East Palestine, came here for employment. She was decoyed to a deserted hotel building by a crowd of young men and has been kept a prisoner there since. This afternoon the police rescued her. She was in a serious condition from the treatment she had received. She says she was drugged and subjected to shocking abuse. The men implicated are threatened with a coat of tar and feathers.

The Indians Progressing.

The western Indians are rapidly adopting the ways of the white, even in customs of religious and social nature most closely connected with their home lives. A week or so since, at Toledo, Ore., Chief Atwin Stouckhum, grand sachem of all the Siwashes, was married to Miss Lannie Cosmopolis, a belle of the chief's tribe, by a local judge. The ceremony was conducted on an elaborate scale, in accordance with all the canons of civilized American usage.

A GREAT MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Communication to the National Congress.

NECESSITY FOR TARIFF REFORM.

It Is Shown in Unanswerable Argument by the Executive.

THE WILSON BILL IS PRAISED.

Hawaiian Policy of the Administration Unchanged.

FULL TEXT OF THE IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Cleveland's message to congress, read before both houses Monday, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedite, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government.

In an effort to abridge the communication as much as is consistent with its purpose I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the president by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by these states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy, employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking as it does the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili.

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution, and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance.

The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents, and when allowed tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extraterritoriality, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed to no longer harbor the offenders.

TARIFF REFORM.

Necessity for It Pointed Out and the Wilson Bill Praised.

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of money should be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in governmental appropriations.

At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all earnestness at my command that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens.

The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet government expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of federal taxation.

TARIFF REFORM POSSIBLE.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation; and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand.

NECESSARY REDUCTIONS.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while federal legislation through the imposition of high tariff forbids to American manufactures as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined.

LABOR'S INTEREST.

Then followed a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workingmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work. I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.

The committee after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax imposed upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

NEW ASSESSMENTS ARE JUST.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance, whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform, and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

THE HAWAIIAN MATTER.

Cleveland Sticks to His Course and Promises Developments.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the senate for ratification.

This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. Jas. H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister.

Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore as far as practicable the status exisiting at the time of our forcible intervention.

With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

Persons Fraudulently Upon the Rolls Roundly Denounced.

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects his report is of special value and interest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 86 survivors of the war of 1812, 5,425 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses and 475,645 survivors and widows and children of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion.

The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service was 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to $33,756,549 98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate.

THE LAW OF 1890.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose.

The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized, pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

FRAUDS ON THE ROLLS.

This, I understand is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the pension bureau, but after entering upon these recent investigations the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war fought for the preservation of the Union ought to inspire.

Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $156,740,467 14. The commissioner estimates that $165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

THE INDIANS.

How the Savage Wards of the Nation Should Be Treated

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people. Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in severalty have been allotted to many of them.

Such allotments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres. The number of Indian government schools open during the year was 195, an increase of 12 over the preceding year. Of this total 170 were on reservations, of which 73 were boarding schools and 97 were day schools. Twenty boarding schools and 5 day schools supported by the government were not located on reservations. The total number of Indian children enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138, an increase of 1,231 over the enrollment for the previous year.

I am sure that secular education and moral and religious teaching must be important factors in any effort to save the Indian and lead him to civilization. I believe that the relinquishment of tribal relations and the holding of land in severalty may, in favorable conditions, aid this consummation. It seems to me, however, that allotments of land in severalty ought to be made with great care and circumspection. If hastily done before the Indian knows its meaning, while yet he has little or no idea of tilling a farm and no conception of thrift, there is great danger that a reservation life in tribal relations may be exchanged for the pauperism of civilization instead of its independence and elevation. The solution of the Indian problem depends very largely upon good administration. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiar duty of caring for their wards is of the utmost importance.

The law providing that, except in especial cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents it is hoped will prove a successful experiment. There is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

The appropriations on account of the Indian bureau for the year ending June 30, 1894, amount to $7,954,962 99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of $387,131 95.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

It Is Believed That the Celestials Will Register in Time.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all those not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the supreme court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that, under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided. It has devolved upon the United States minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung Pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

THE GROWING NAVY.

Extravagance in Building New Vessels Should Be Curbed.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentina and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy it became necessary, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Bering sea under modus vivendi with Great Britain, to detail to that service one vessel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness.

OUR NAVAL FORCE.

As a result of the experience acquired by ship builders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid fire guns, torpedoes and powder are promptly supplied. The following vessels of the new navy have been completed and are now ready for service:

The double-turreted coast defense monitor Miantonomoh, the double-turreted coast defense monitor Monterey, the armored cruiser New York, the protected cruisers Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, San Francisco, Charleston, Atlanta and Boston, the cruiser Detroit, the gunboats Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, Castine and Petrel, the dispatch vessel Dolphin, the practice vessel Bancroft, the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius.

Of these the Bancroft, Machias, Detroit and Castine have been placed in commission during the current calendar year.

The following vessels are in process of construction: The second-class battleships Maine and Texas, the cruisers Montgomery and Marblehead, and the coast defense monitors Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite and Monadnok, all of which will be completed within one year; the harbor defense ram Katahdin and the protected cruisers Columbia, Minneapolis, Olympia, Cincinnati and Raleigh, all of which will be completed prior to July 1, 1895; the first-class battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, which will be completed February 1, 1896, and the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which will be completed by August 1 of that year. It is also expected that the three gunboats authorized by the last congress will be completed in less than two years.

ECONOMY NECESSARY.

Since 1886 congress has at each session authorized the building of one or more vessels, and the secretary of the navy presents an earnest plea for the continuance of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battleship and six torpedo boats. While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

The method of employing mechanical labor at navy yards through boards of labor, and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and continued, is producing the best results, and the secretary is earnestly devoting himself to its development. Attention is invited to statements of his report with regard to the workings of the system.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Commission Should Have Its Own Clerks for Its Work.

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law, and the increasing approval by the people of its operation, are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes of the free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the postmaster-general, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system. I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

The course of civil service reform in this country instinctively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right, and which at the same time promises better administration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to the statute books more from fear of popular sentiment existing in its favor than love for the reform itself on the part of legislators; and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen, and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians.

Beneath all the vagaries and sublimated theories which are attracted to it there underlies this reform a sturdy common sense principle not only suited to this mundane sphere, but whose application our people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of their government, if not to its perpetuity.

It seems to me to be entirely inconsistent with the character of this reform, as well as with its best enforcement, to oblige the commission to rely for clerical assistance upon clerks detailed from other departments. There ought not to be such a condition in any department that clerks hired to do work there can be spared to habitually work at another place, and it does not accord with a sensible view of civil service reform that persons should be employed on the theory that their labor is necessary in one department when in point of fact their services are devoted to entirely different work in another department.

I earnestly urge that the clerks necessary to carry on the work of the commission be regularly put upon its roster, and that the system of obliging the commissioners to rely upon the services of clerks belonging to other departments be discontinued. This ought not to increase the expense to the government, while it would certainly be more consistent and add greatly to the efficiency of the commission.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Abuse of Seed Distribution by Congressmen Pointed Out.

The report of the secretary of agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupations. On the 7th day of March, 1893, there were upon its payrolls 2,430 employes. This number has been reduced to 1,850 persons. In view of a depleted public treasury and the imperative demand of the people for economy in the administration of their government, the secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by the elimination from the payrolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department.

During the first quarter of the present year the expenses of the department aggregated $345,876 76, as against $402,012 42 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by $994,280 than those for the present year.

Among the heads of divisions in this department the changes have been exceedingly few. Three vacancies occurring from death have been filled by the promotion of assistants in the same divisions. These promotions of experienced and faithful assistants have not only been in the interest of efficient work, but have suggested to those in the department who look for retention and promotion that merit and devotion to duty are their best reliance.

The amount appropriated for the bureau of animal industry for the current fiscal year is $850,000; the estimate for the ensuing year is $700,000.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year and the large stockyards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by owners of the affected cattle. While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease more widespread and fatal to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities until danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum. The number of animals arriving from Canada during the year and inspected by bureau officers was 462,092, and the number from transatlantic countries was 1,297. No contagious diseases were found among the imported animals. The total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542. The exports show a falling off of about 25 per cent from the preceding year, the decrease occurring entirely in the last half of the year. This suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of American export cattle.

VARIOUS EXPORTS.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, exports of inspected pork aggregated 20,677,410 pounds, as against 38,152,874 pounds for the preceding year. The falling off in this export was not confined, however, to inspected pork; the total quantity exported for 1892 being 665,490,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was 527,308,695 pounds.

I join the secretary in recommending that hereafter each applicant for the position of inspector or assistant inspector in the bureau of animal industry be required, as a condition precedent to his appointment, to exhibit to the United States civil service commission his diploma from an established regular and reputable veterinary college, and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the commission may prescribe.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of $800,000,000 in round numbers, being 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but, nevertheless, reached $615,000,000, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported. A review of our agricultural exports with special reference to their destination will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland absorbs by far the greatest proportion.

Of cattle the total exports aggregated in value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, $26,000,000, of which Great Britain took considerably over $25,000,000. Of beef products of all kinds our total exports were $28,000,000, of which Great Britain took $24,000,000. Of pork products the total exports were $84,000,000, of which Great Britain took $53,000,000 in breadstuffs in common with minor products like provisions sent to same destination.

The work of the statistical division of the department of agriculture deals with all that relates to the economics of farming. The main purpose of its monthly reports is to keep the farmers informed as fully as possible of all matters having any influence upon the world's markets in which their products find sale. Its publication relates especially to the commercial side of farming. It is therefore of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the United States, who represent nearly one-half of our population, and also of direct interest to the whole country, that the work of this division be efficiently performed, and that the information it has gathered be promptly diffused. It is a matter for congratulation to know that the secretary will not spare any effort to make this part of his work thoroughly useful.

In the year 1839 the congress appropriated $1,000 to be taken from the patent office funds for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds, and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics.

From this small beginning the seed division of the department of agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions. During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was $66,548 61. The remainder of an appropriation of $135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them.

FOOLISH SEED DISTRIBUTION.

It surely never could have entered the mind of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by members of congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs and cuttings which are common in all the states and territories and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices.

In each state and territory an agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations by their very character and name are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds; and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the agricultural department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2,500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 7,800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2,025 acres with vines and enough muskmelon and watermelon seeds to plant 2,675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than 9,000,000 packages and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 89,596 acres of land.

WILL CURTAIL EXPENSES.

In view of these facts this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than $100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895, and the secretary recommends that the remaining $35,000 of the estimate be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds, and that these be distributed through experiment stations. Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been completed by the experiment station the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common sense of the people.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

The State of Things on the Islands Reviewed Shortly.

Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretentions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Laupepa as king of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice; a municipal council for the district of of Apia, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the king; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the islands.

Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived. Rivals defied the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents, were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of other persons, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligations, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed. The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 10 of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and care of the three powers.

This incident and the events leading up to it signally illustrates the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

EUROPEAN RELATIONS.

Intercourse the Past Year Has Been Uniformly Pleasant.

Our relations with the French republic continue to be cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country as amended by the senate will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective; and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

SPAIN IS SLOW.

More than 15 years ago this government preferred a claim against Spain in behalf of one of our citizens for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 this claim was adjusted, Spain agreeing to pay unconditionally as a fair indemnity $1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish government insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its long neglected obligation. Other claims preferred by the United States against Spain in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba have been pending for many years.

At the time Spain's title to the Carolinas was confirmed by arbitration, that government agreed the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our missionaries who were removed from Panape to a place of safety by a United States warship during the late troubles between the Spanish garrison and the natives to return to their field of usefulness.

The reproduced caravel, *Santa Maria*, built by Spain and sent to the Columbian exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that, in accepting this gift, congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it.

THE TURKISH OUTRAGES.

Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte. The firing and partial destruction, by an unrestrained mob, of one of the school buildings of Anatolia college, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured and efficient protection guaranteed.

Information received of maltreatment suffered by an inoffensive American woman engaged in missionary work in Turkish Koordestan was followed by such representation to the Porte as resulted in the issuance of orders for the punishment of her assailants, the removal of a delinquent official, and the adoption of measures for the protection of our citizens engaged in mission and other lawful work in that quarter.

Turkey complains that her American subjects obtain citizenship in this country not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and there engaging in sedition.

WELL-GROUNDED COMPLAINTS.

This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to arm, organize and participate in movements for the subversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman government has announced its intention to expel from its domains Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since 1868. The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignty. It is a right asserted, and, to a limited extent, enforced by the United States with the sanction of our highest court. There being no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey our minister at Constantinople has been instructed that while recognizing the rights of that government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized Armenians, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary harshness of treatment.

ON ARBITRATION.

Pleased That Great Britain Seems Ready to Co-Operate.

By a concurrent resolution passed by the senate February 14, 1890, and by the house of representatives on the 3d of April following, the president was requested "to invite from time to time, as fit occasion may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. April 18, 1890, the international American conference of Washington by resolution expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by parliament July 16 last cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view and expressing the hope that her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the congress and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Our Relations With Our Nearest Neighbors Reviewed.

In view of the impaired financial resources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late revisory claims commission in progressive installments has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made thereunder. The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is yet unadjusted. A restoration of diplomatic intercourse between that republic and Great Britain, and reference of the question to impartial arbitration would be a most gratifying consummation. The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long deferred claim of the Venezuela transportation company is awaited.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the two countries from Pass del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The commission recently organized under the conventions of 1884 and 1889 it is expected will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river east of El Paso.

NICARAGUA AND THE CANAL.

Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly-appointed minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua canal were not molested. The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States is especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which in my judgment does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

During the past year an American citizen, employed in a subordinate commercial position in Hayti, after suffering a practical imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling was finally liberated on judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Haitian government, a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer. By a law of Haiti a sailing vessel, having discharged her cargo, is refused clearance until the duties on such cargo have been paid. The hardship of this measure upon American shipowners, who conduct the bulk of the carrying trade of that country, has been insisted on with a view of securing the removal of this cause of complaint.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American steamer touching at the port of Amapola, because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Guatemala upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras, our minister to that country under instructions protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

It is confidently anticipated that a satis-

Continued on Third Page.

Mrs. Sarah Trexler
Of Philadelphia.

"Bad Spells" with the Heart

Dizzy, Faint, in Despair

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I have suffered very much during the past few years from

Heart Trouble

Physicians said I might live a number of years, **might die any day.** I could usually tell when the worst attacks were coming on by feeling a sharp pain in the heart, then violent thumping, shortness of breath, followed by a coldness coming all over me, then DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, and then, unless I could lie down at once I would fall wherever I was. I never dared to be left alone for I had to have help at once and that applied with vigor. I could not do any work, even to sweeping, and had to be careful of the least excitement. I got very much discouraged at the outlook and thought

There Was No Hope

Of ever finding anything to help me. One day a friend asked, 'Why don't you try Hood's Sarsaparilla? I thought it over and decided to try it, and I thank God for it too. Since I began taking it, three years ago, I have had but one 'bad spell' and that was due to carelessness on my part, and from that I quickly recovered. I cannot tell you how much better I feel and how thankful I am. I feel as if I would like to tell every person in the world about it. I can and do now do all my housework, even to washing." MRS. SARAH TREXLER, 809 Latimer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I know Mrs. Sarah Trexler from having purchased Hood's Sarsaparilla for a long time, and have every reason to believe that the above statement is true." E. & F. P. SHOCKLEY, Pharmacists, 541 E. Thompson St., Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful

MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN Who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our **wonderful Little Book**, called "PERFECT MANHOOD." To any earnest man we will mail one copy **Entirely Free**, in plain sealed cover. "**A refuge from the quacks.**" Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

CROKER MAY QUIT.

He Is Described as Anxious to Retire to His Stock Farm and Rest.

NO NEED OF WORKING LONGER.

It Isn't an Easy Job at All to Be Ruler of Tammany Hall.

WHO IS THERE TO SUCCEED HIM?

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A rumor has been current in the inner circles of Tammany hall for several days past that Richard Croker has resolved to give up his leadership of that organization and retire from politics. The change, it is said, will be made when the new committees for 1894 are made up in January. Mr. Croker, the rumor says, has grown tired of his leadership, and feels that he has borne the burden long enough. Besides, he is rich, and desires to devote all his attention in future to his racing and stock-raising interests. It was said yesterday that as soon as he can settle up a few matters of patronage distribution which are worrying him he will go to Belle Meade farm to remain a month or more.

Mr. Croker declines to discuss these matters, and friends who are supposed to be in his confidence are equally reticent.

There are few men in Tammany hall who are nearer to Mr. Croker than Lawrence Delmour, the leader of the Twenty-fourth assembly district. Mr. Delmour admitted yesterday that he had "heard some talk." "I am satisfied," he said, "that Mr. Croker would willingly retire at any time if the right man could be found to take his place. The position he holds is enough to kill any man in a few years. It is nothing but worry and care from one week's end to another—a crowd pulling this way and a crowd pulling that. If anybody has an idea that the job is an easy one he is mistaken."

Another district leader, who asked that his name be not used, talked more freely. "Yes, I have heard the story," he said, "and I am satisfied that the only thing that will keep him in the position is the difficulty of finding another leader. I don't know of any such man. Henry D. Purroy would hardly do, and as for Jimmie Martin, he couldn't hold the organization together three months. The mayor would come nearer the mark than any other man I know, but it is doubtful if he would undertake it while he holds his present office. With the exception of those three men, who is to take the place? I don't think that Hugh J. Grant would accept it under any circumstances.

"Still I am satisfied that Mr. Croker would like to retire, provided he could be satisfied that the organization was left in good hands. He is a very rich man, much richer than most people suppose, and he has arrived at that age when he can afford to rest and take his ease. I think he feels, too, that his racing interests and his political leadership conflict, and that one or the other must be given up. He will not abandon racing, as that has not only proved very profitable, but has been the means of his recovering his health. His physician has told him that he must avoid worry and get out as much as possible into the open air where he can take plenty of exercise.

"Mr. Croker can retire with a good grace now, for he has built up the organization until it is in full control of the city government. As a leader he has never known defeat. Still the result of the recent election and the prospect of a combined and bitter fight against the wigwam next fall may induce him to hold out for another year. He is not the man to desert his friends or retreat in the face of the enemy."

RUSSIAN CANNIBALS.

Brutal Treatment of Convicts on the Island of Onora.

The *Vladivostock*, published in the Russian Pacific settlement of that name, gives a terrible account of the treatment of Russian convicts on the island of Onora. The investigation recently made into the charges of gross and barbarous cruelty preferred against a certain Khanoff, chief labor overseer of the penal island, has resulted in the official's suspension and arrest.

This Khanoff, who was himself originally sent out as a deported convict, perpetrated such intolerable tortures upon the unfortunate convicts under his charge that 20 of them mutilated themselves in a dreadful manner in order to free themselves from the labor-yoke of this official miscreant. A much larger number made their escape into Taiga, where they suffered indescribable misery from hunger and sickness. A recaptured refugee from the Taiga had in his possession some pieces of human flesh, and his confession that the escaped prisoners murdered and ate the physically weaker of their companions has been confirmed by subsequent discoveries.

A SLEEPING BEAUTY.

She Mystifies the Good Burghers and Officials of Brussels.

New York Herald.

A sleeping beauty in real life has been discovered in Brussels. She was found sitting upon a public seat in the Place d'Anvers at about 9 o'clock in the evening. A number of people who passed by were surprised to see a young, pretty and stylishly-dressed girl asleep in such a place at so late an hour in the evening, and several attempted to wake her, but could not do so.

A policeman who was appealed to was no more successful, and at length an ambulance cart was fetched and the fair sleeper was conveyed first of all to the police station in the Rue du Pelican and then to the St. Jean hospital. Twelve hours after being taken to the latter place she was still sleeping soundly, all efforts to wake her having proved fruitless.

It's Help for the Under Dog.

Steubenville Gazette.

After all that is said and done about the tariff, it is just as well to give the consumer an era of protection. He is the most numerous of our people, and the taste of freer trade which produced cheaper sugar convinced him that the foreigner did not pay the tax.

If You Wish

To enjoy good health, and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—REV. W. R. SNOW.

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR FAMILY

With You on Our Voyages Around the World.

A Magnificent Proposition For the Holidays—Make Your Friends a Christmas Gift.

Of the book, "THE PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S PHOTOGRAPHS," much might be said. We will only say, however, that it is without doubt THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BOOK PUBLISHED IN MANY YEARS, and is being sold by subscription for $4. It has over one thousand photographs, is a royal quarto volume of over 400 pages, size 9x12 inches, equal to 2,000 pages of the usual size, printed on enameled paper and bound in fine cloth.

ITS MAGNIFICENT, INSPIRING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECTS

Become, by lucid arrangement, a series of panoramic splendors, all of them irresistible invitations to a succession of family journeys by land and sea, through all the corners of earth, carrying to eye the delights, to mind the instruction and to soul the exaltation of actual travel. At an evening's sitting parents and children may hie away to hoary, sacred Egypt, sail the Nile, scale the Pyramids, sit beside mummied Pharaohs, gaze on majestic ruins, sip in imperial palaces, bow in gorgeous mosques, dare the cataracts, pierce the dreaded Soudan, lift the veil of darkest Africa, and may then return exhilarated by the countless scenes and ecstatic over the endless wonders that made every step a surprise. So, without the expense, hardship and danger of actual travel, yet with all its fascination, thrill and profit, young and old

MAY TRAVERSE THE WIDE WORLD.

In its list of subjects it embraces photographs of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, the cabinet, Harrison and cabinet, leading Democrats, prominent Republicans, foreign ministers at Washington, vice-president, leading members of the senate, speaker and leading members of house of representatives, governors of the states, American newspaper men, Pope Leo XIII., eminent cardinals, Roman Catholic leaders in America, actors and actresses, authors, poets, kings, princes and other members of the royal family, and views from every section of the world, including cathedrals, churches, mosques, gloomy caverns, magnificent architecture, beautiful landscapes, summer resorts, famous battles of the world's history, battleships, etc. Every illustration an exact reproduction from a photograph, showing the scene as it is or was. Everybody should have this book, and everybody can get it, but it can only be secured at this low price through THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

We will mail "THE PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S PHOTOGRAPHS" at once (postage prepaid) and THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST for 1894 for the low price of $2.50, and you have the privilege of ordering them to different addresses. Write to THE POST, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A More Suitable Christmas or New Year's Gift Cannot be Found—To make a voyage around the world and meet the crowned heads of Europe, as well as the most distinguished people in this country and abroad, would cost a good lot of money, wouldn't it, even if you had the entree into their society? But suppose you could sit in your own home with your wife and children around you and come FACE TO FACE with splendid photographs of these people of note, that would be quite a big step toward knowing them—as near, perhaps, as you will ever get.

And when you begin to weary of studying the features of this class of society we will show you a good many places and things in far away climes that many of your brethren have gladly paid thousands of dollars to see.

In this tour you can take your family with you without extra cost and without the discomforts of travel to you all.

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WRECK FOLLOWED BY FIRE.

Costly Smash-Up on the Lehigh at White Haven.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 2.—A Lehigh Valley official said that the wreck at White Haven Saturdry morning was one of the most disastrous in the Lehigh's history. There was a probability, he said, that it might cost the company $75,000.

The wreck was the result of unusual causes. A freight train, bound east, broke in half about a mile north of White Haven. The engineer in charge did not notice that his train was disconnected and proceeded on his way. A flagman and brakeman were on the rear end of the train, and they made every effort to bring the runaway cars, which were going down grade at a rapid rate, to a stop. They had nearly succeeded when wreck engine No. 171 came along behind. The flagman of the runaway train was busy putting on the brakes, and was not at his post to signal trains following. The engineer of the wreck engine saw no signal ahead, and while running at the rate of 30 miles an hour he dashed into the caboose of the runaway train, which now had been brought almost to a standstill.

The engine ploughed its way through the caboose and four of the cars ahead, finally landing in the principal street of the town, which runs parallel with the railroad. The stove in the caboose set fire to the wreck, and in a short time the flames communicated to the dwelling houses along the street. Kuhnke's hotel, the largest in the town, was soon in a blaze. T. W. Ricker's livery stable and grocery store next caught. The hotel was entirely destroyed, and also the livery stable and grocery store.

The wreck will cost the company $60,000 at least, and if it is compelled to pay for the property destroyed by fire the loss will foot up $70,000. By building a track around the wreck the company was able to get a passenger train through at 2 o'clock. The tracks were not cleared of debris, however, until late this evening. The company succeeded in making up three big freight trains in the Coxton and Wilkesbarre yards last night. They were dispatched east shortly after midnight. The first passed White Haven all right. The second came along about 18 minutes later. The non-union men were in charge. They were piloted by a telegraph operator who knew the road. After the train passed over the mountain and was approaching White Haven from the north the engineer gave the signal "off brakes." Then he put on a full head of steam. The brakemen did not respond quick enough, and their failure to release the brakes caused the train to part.

At 9 o'clock the firemen thought they had the fire extinguished and turned their attention to the wreck, but at 10 o'clock another alarm was sounded and it was found that another business block adjoining the burned hotel was on fire. After working hard for three hours the firemen finally subdued the flames. Five stories were burned in the block, but most of the contents were saved. Up to 4 o'clock no dead bodies had been found in the wreck. It seems almost impossible, however, that the engineer and fireman of engine No. 171 could have escaped. After ploughing through six cars the locomotive looked as though it had been through a cyclone. As the crews were all new hands, it is hard to account for them.

Helped Steal His Own Hog.

Montgomery Reporter.

A farmer living near Perth, Fulton county, helped steal his own hog the other night. He was awakened from his sleep in the middle of the night and asked by two men to assist them in loading a hog, which had tumbled out of a crate in their wagon. He willingly gave a helping hand, and then returned to quiet slumbers. The next morning he went to feed his porker, but there was no porker to feed. It then dawned upon him that he had helped load his own hog in the wagon the night before.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HE SPOKE TO HIM.

Rev. Dr. Meredith Meets One of His Dear Little Lambs.

Commercial Advertiser.

Rev. Dr. Meredith, the well-known Brooklyn clergyman, tries to cultivate friendly relations with the younger members of his flock. In a recent talk to his Sunday school he urged the children to speak to him whenever they met him. "I may not always recognize you," he said, "but you all know me." The next day an extremely dirty-faced urchin, smoking a cigarette and having a generally disreputable appearance, accosted him on the street with: "How-de do, Doc?" The doctor stopped at once, responded cordially, and inquired: "And who are you, sir?" "Oh," rejoined the urchin, lighting another cigarette, "I'm one of your little lambs, don't you know. Fine day!" and tilting his hat back on his head he swaggered off, leaving the worthy divine speechless with astonishment.

CATTLE PROTECTION.

How Denmark Is Fighting Against Dread Tuberculosis.

In Denmark the "famous "lymph" of Prof. Koch is utilized most successfully as a test for tuberculosis among cattle. As soon as a calf is born it is put in a small pen by itself, and within a few hours receives an injection of "tuberculin," as the improved lymph is called. If a rise in the temperature of the animal follows it is a sure sign that the beast is infected with the complaint and is immediately slaughtered.

It is a fact that a large percentage of the cattle in Denmark are afflicted with tuberculosis. All of the cows diseased in this way cannot be killed, because the loss would be too great, but by weeding out the sick calves the country will eventually be cleared of the curse.

THE MILKING TIME.

I never saw a picture and I never heard a song
That made the eve so musical, the morning half so long
As a picture in my memory, a merry song I know,
As I heard it on an evening when the sun was sinking low,
And the shadows and the sunlight and the mild-eyed, waiting kine,
With the pasture sloping greenly to the forest's ragged line,
And a maiden at her milking and the sky that smiled above
Wrought a rural panorama in a paradise of love;
While the streams of milk went laughing in a merry monotone,
Singing plainly, "Good it is not for a man to live alone,"
And a melody of morning mingled in a vesper rhyme
That sweet Dollie's voice was crooning at the happy milking time;
Dear Dollie at her milking when our souls were all a-rhyme,
To the sweetness and completeness of the merry milking time.
From the fence along the woodland rose the brown quail's evening call,
And his "good-night" sang the robin as the dews began to fall,
While from out the gloomy thicket, faintly fading o'er the hill,
Came the lonely voice of sorrow in the cry of "whip-poor-will."
But no song of bird or insect could on melody prevail
With two streams of milk a-falling through her brown hands in the pail;
With two streams of milk a-falling and the song she murmured low
Of two happy lovers meeting, at the sunset, long ago.
Oh! I never saw a picture and I never heard a song
That made the eve so musical, the morning half so long,
As that old picture painted on love's tapestry of rhyme,
Of the merry country maiden at the dear old milking time,
As that song the soul remembers and repeats in every clime,
Of sweet Dollie's love enchanted at the happy milking time.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

READY FOR WORK.

Little of the Hurrah Usually Manifested at Opening of Congress.

THE INTEREST IN THE MESSAGE

Much Greater Than It Usually Is in Such Documents.

EVEN EX-CZAR REED LISTENED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—There was a decidedly businesslike air about the assembling of congress in session to-day. There was little of the hurrah which usually attends the meeting of a new congress. That had all been worked off at the opening of the special session in August. The members when they met to-day seemed to feel that they were here for serious business and they were prepared to tackle it. The revision of the tariff was the subject uppermost in every one's mind, and the provisions of the Wilson bill and the prospects of its speedy passage were discussed almost to the exclusion of the president's message, although there was naturally much interest felt as to the contents of that important document.

This interest showed itself when, after the brief recess taken to await the return of the committees sent to notify the president that congress had assembled, the president's congressional secretary appeared and made the usual announcement that he bore a message in writing. With few exceptions in each house the members who had answered to their names when the roll was first called were in their seats, and at once settled back in attentive attitudes to listen to the reading of the message.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

In the house the attendance was much larger than is customary on these formal occasions, and the elocutionary effort of Clerk Kerr was followed throughout very closely. On the Republican side even Mr. Reed condescended to forego the pleasures of ponderous self-communion in order to hear what the president had to say on the state of the Union. This is a compliment which the noted egotist from Maine is not in the habit of paying even to Republican occupants of the white house. On neither side of the chamber was any reading or writing going on while Mr. Kerr was reading, and in the galleries the crowds bent forward in absolute silence so as to catch every word.

The curiosity was especially great as to what the president would say about Hawaiian affairs, and the fact that there was nothing of a newsy or sensational nature in his communication on this head was rather a disappointment to those who wanted to be thrilled. In fact, the whole message, in its clear, direct, businesslike statement of the affairs of the nation, did not come up to the expectations of those who were hoping for sensational revelations or epigrammatic writing.

ONLY A LITTLE NEWS.

The only thing of a news nature in it was the statement that the new tariff measure when completed would contain a provision for a tax on the incomes of corporations. That this would be so has been well understood for some time, but the president's message contained the first authoritative statement of it. The concluding paragraphs of the message relating to tariff legislation and pointing out the great duty of the hour were especially well received by Democrats, and fastened attention afresh on what all Democrats realize to be the serious task which lies immediately before them.

In the senate the mistake of the secretary in failing to read page 9 of the message, which contained all the president had to say regarding Hawaii, gave Senator Dolph a chance to make himself absurd by charging that the secretary's mistake was intentional. The vice-president in a rather sarcastic tone assured Mr. Dolph that the secretary had no desire to conceal this part of the president's message from the senate, and had failed to read it altogether through an oversight.

The views of senators and members on the message are naturally colored by their party predilections. Republicans feel it would never do to admit they saw anything to admire in it. Democrats were very well satisfied with it as a rule, although the free silver men would like to have had more definite utterances regarding financial legislation for the future. That the message was a carefully written, conservative and thoroughly statesmanlike production all agreed.

NOW IN SESSION.

How Both Houses Heard the Message of President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The encircling gallering of the house, except those reserved for the president and the diplomatic corps, which looked gloomy and vacant, were filled to overflowing with eager and expectant persons when Speaker Crisp ascended the rostrum at high noon to-day and rapped the regular session of the Fifty-third congress to order. Fully 300 members were in their seats. Conspicuous were the two vacant chairs of Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and his colleague, Mr. Lilly. Their desks were draped in black and covered with floral tributes. Rev. Bagby, in his invocation, referred feelingly to the death of "Father" O'Neill and Mr. Lilly.

Chairman Sayers, from the committee on appropriations, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill appropriating $50,000 additional to pay the salaries of officials engaged in the enforcement of the Chinese deportation and registration act of last May and the amendment to that act passed at the extra session. Mr. Baker, of New York, objected, but he afterward withdrew his objection and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Hines, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Lehigh Valley railroad strike, its cause, the loss of life and property, and to recommend feasible legislation for prevention of strikes in the future. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected and the resolution was referred. Upon motion of Mr. Dockery the house then, at 12:55 o'clock, took a recess until 1:10 P. M. Upon reassembling the roll call showed 240 members present. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, escorted H. S. Bundy, of Ohio, elected to succeed the late Representative Enochs, to the bar of the house, and the speaker with uplifted hand administered the oath of office to him. The formal resolutions necessary to set the wheels of the legislative machine in order were adopted. At 1:35 P. M. Mr. Pruden, the white house executive clerk, appeared with the president's message, and Speaker Crisp laid it before the house. Clerk Kerr read it in a clear, firm voice.

During the reading of the first portion of the message ex-Speaker Reed burst through the side door and came rolling across the area in front of the speaker's rostrum. When he reached his seat he deliberately lighted a cigar and sat puffing away complacently while the reading proceeded. A roar of applause greeted the conclusion of the reading of the message.

General Bingham, who had been selected by the Pennsylvania delegation to make the announcement of the deaths of Representatives O'Neill and Lilly, was then recognized. His remarks were most appropriate.

A committee consisting of Messrs. McDowell and Mutchler of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite of Ohio, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Curtis of Kansas, Whiting of Michigan, and Tate of Georgia, was appointed to attend the funeral of the late Representative O'Neill and then at 3 P. M. the house adjourned.

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FOR
HOUSEHOLD USE.

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THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Dolph Makes a Break Over the Accidental Omission of Part of the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—As the massive clock over the main entrance of the senate chamber announced the hour of 12 o'clock the blind chaplain was led up to the vice-president's desk, and after an eloquent prayer Vice-President Stevenson called the senate to order. At the suggestion of Senator Sherman the roll of the senate was called and 56 senators responded. The usual preliminary resolutions were adopted and a recess was taken.

At 1:33 the senate resumed its session, and Mr. McPherson announced that the president would immediately communicate with each house in writing. Secretary Pruden delivered the message, and it was laid before the senate by the vice-president. The secretary of the senate, Mr. Cox, then began the reading of the message. All present with few exceptions gave close attention. Senator Cameron seemed at first more interested in a newspaper, but soon laid it aside and afterward listened for a short time.

When the paragraph concerning bonds was passed senators gradually left their seats and drifted out into the cloakrooms, so that by the time the reading had been two-thirds concluded there were only 25 senators in the chamber and a majority of these were engaged in conversation among themselves. The reading of the message was concluded at 3 o'clock, having occupied approximately one hour and a half.

Mr. Dolph immediately arose and said there had been distributed in the senate printed copies of what purported to be the message of the president in which, on page 9, he found a part of a page devoted to Hawaii and he did not hear that portion read from the desk. He desired to know, and thought the country did also, whether that part was inadvertently or purposely omitted by the secretary, or whether the copies which had been circulated were not true copies of the message.

The vice-president responded that that portion of the message relating to Hawaii had been inadvertently omitted by the secretary and directed that it be read. This was done, and Mr. Dolph gave notice that he would no to-morrow address the senate on that part of the message.

Numerous petitions were presented and many bill introduced and referred to appropriate committees. A message from the house announced the death of Hon. Charles O'Neill and Hon. Wm. Lilly. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution expressive of the sorrow of the senate, and Senators Quay, Manderson, Carey, Smith and Kyle were appointed a committee to attend the funeral. The senate then at 3:53 P. M. adjourned.

A CAMPBELL BOOM STARTED.

The Ohio Man a Favorite for President in 1896.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—A prominent Ohio Democrat whose business calls him into all the northern and eastern states informed the POST correspondent that the Democrats of New York, Massachusetts, Missouri and Wisconsin are now talking Campbell for presidential nominee in 1893. The news is all the more significant since it is known that the gentleman who brings it is not friendly to ex-Governor Campbell, the latter having defeated the application of his brother for an appointment under the federal administration. In Massachusetts, he says, they are enthusiastic for Campbell and Russell, and in New York it seems to be regarded as impossible to secure the nomination for Hill or any other New York man. It is regarded as very probable by Democrats here now that in the next presidential contest Ohio will furnish both the leaders—Campbell and McKinley.

The McKinley boomers are determined to let no opportunity to place the governor conspicuously before the people pass unimproved. His inauguration to his second term is to be conducted with unusual eclat. The custom has obtained in Ohio that when a governor succeeds himself the inauguration ceremonies are confined to the mere taking of the oath and the inauguration address. Arrangements are now being made, however, to bring every Republican club in Ohio here when McKinley enters upon his second term the second Monday in January.

Productions of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has 200,000 farms, which produce over $200,000,000 in crops. There are 5,000,000 live stock. The state produces nearly 2,000,000 tons of iron in the anthracite furnaces, nearly 3,000,000 tons in bituminous furnaces and 17,000 tons of charcoal iron. Over 628,000,000 tons of anthracite coal have been mined in the state, and one oil field has yielded 150,000,000 barrels.

A GREAT MESSAGE.

Continued from Second Page.

factory adjustment will be soon reached of the questions arising from the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras and the subsequent denial by the successful government of commercial privileges to these vessels on that account.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice.

It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States that their pending boundary dispute be finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Some Important Recommendations Made by the President.

The recent repeal of the provisions of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient.

Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely take away from alluring and temporary expedients, to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject instead of being injurious will increase the probability of wise action.

The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of November in the present year. The considerations just stated, and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the president to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government, both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

COINS AND COINAGE.

Money in Circulation and Bullion Now in the Treasury.

On the 1st day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings was $1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of $12,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,300 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25 49, and on the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $96,657,273 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $26,261,553.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost $45,531,374 53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost $155,930,940 84. Between the 1st day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November, 1893, the government purchased under all laws 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was $6,977,098 39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver which cost $126,758,218.

Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year, consisted of 97,280,875 pieces valued at $43,685,178 80, of which there was $30,038,140 in gold coin, $5,343,715 in silver dollars, $7,217,220 90 in subsidiary silver coin and $1,086,102 90 in minor coins.

During the calendar year 1892 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,593,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of $33,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of $50,750,000 and of the coinage value of $74,989,600.

It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,213,559,169, of which $597,697,685 was gold and $615,861,484 was silver.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures Given and Estimates Made.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561 94 and its expenditures to $459,374,674 29. There was collected from customs $205,355,016 73 and from internal revenue $161,027,623 93. Our dutiable imports amounted to $421,856,711, an increase of $52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of $13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $7,147,445 32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $92,720,260 55; on manufactured tobacco, $31,889,711 74, and on fermented liquors, $32,548,783 09. Our exported merchandise during the year amounted to $847,665,194, a decrease of $182,612,954 from the preceding year.

The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to $108,680,844 and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year $58,485,517.

The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was $9,375,130 88, an increase over the preceding year of $2,033,053 69.

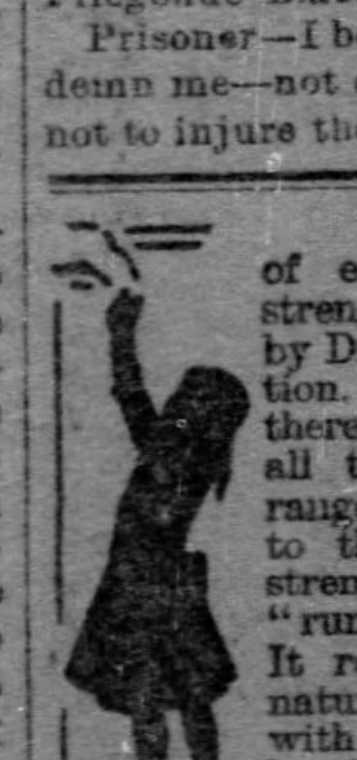
It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be $430,121,365 38 and its expenditures $458,121,365 38, resulting in a deficiency of $28,000,000.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A German Joke.

Fliegende Blaetter.

Prisoner—I beg you, judge, not to condemn me—not on my account, but so as not to injure the prospects of my counsel.



WITHIN THE REACH of every woman—health and strength. They're brought to you by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Take this medicine, and there's a safe and certain cure for all the chronic weaknesses, derangements, and diseases peculiar to the sex. It will build up, strengthen, and invigorate every "run-down" or delicate woman. It regulates and assists all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system.

At some period in her life, a woman requires a general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine.

If you're a tired or afflicted woman, you can find no other remedy that's *guaranteed*. If the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

So small is the chance of failure, with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, that its proprietors are willing to make this promise: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case is, we'll pay you $500 in cash."

BIG FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

Frank North Badly Wounded and the Animal Killed.

KINGSTON, N.Y., Nov. 30.—Frank North, of Lanesville, in the Catskills, had a hand-to-hand encounter with a large black bear Saturday and was scratched by the animal's claws so badly that he will be scarred for life. He was hunting for partridges with a shotgun, and while passing through a narrow ravine was called to a sudden halt by a deep growl.

As soon as he saw that a bear was coming toward him he shot at the animal, badly wounding it. Infuriated with pain the bear rushed at the hunter. North kept his presence of mind, and as the bear approached gave him the contents of the other barrel. He had no sooner done so, however, than he was in the bear's clutches.

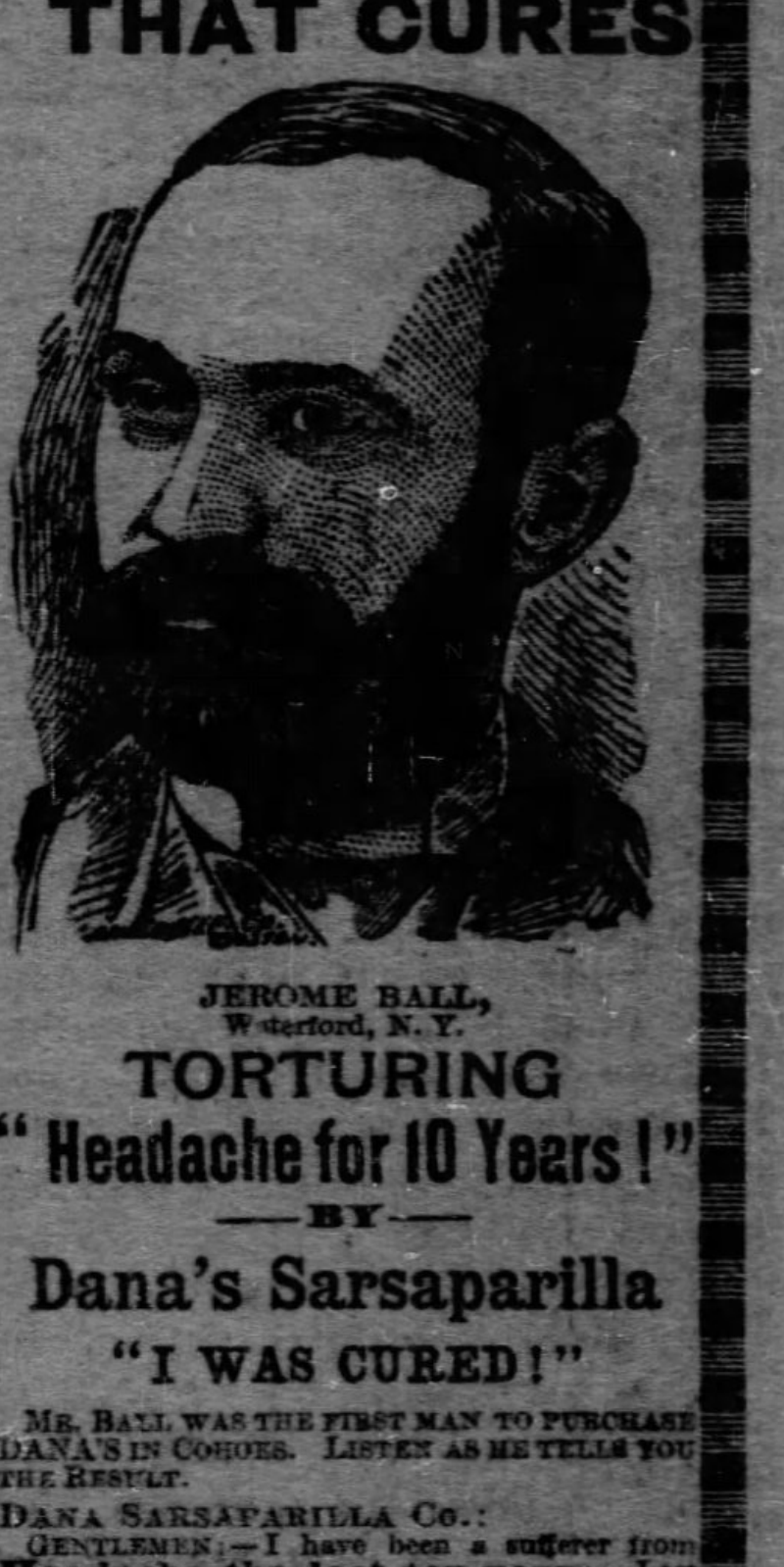
The savage beast sunk its sharp claws deep into his flesh, throwing him violently to the ground at the same time. North expected to be torn to pieces, and gave himself up for lost, but suddenly the bear relaxed his hold and fell dead. The last shot had reached a vital spot, and the bear was in its death struggle when it sprang upon the hunter.

North went home and had his wounds dressed, returning Sunday for his prize. Bruin weighed 310 pounds and was a fine specimen. The carcass was shipped to this city yesterday and was sold to Thanksgiving marketers.

A Good Pistol Shot.

CHARLEROI, PA., Dec. 6.—A remarkable feat of pistol shooting here followed a wager made by R. E. Williams, of Castle Shannon, and John Schreyer, of the Hotel Charleroi. Schreyer bet that C. H. Chandler could hit three common lead-pencils out of five with a revolver at a distance of one rod. Chandler used a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson pistol and splintered four pencils out of five at the prescribed range. The pencils were stuck in the ground and shot at one at a time. Then, to finish off, Chandler shot the tip off a little brush handle at the same distance.

THE KIND THAT CURES



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Waterford, N.Y.

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"Headache for 10 Years!"
—BY—
Dana's Sarsaparilla
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I decided to try one bottle. The first bottle greatly relieved me, and by the time I had taken two more bottles I WAS CURED. I can recommend

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as a safe and reliable medicine.

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Waterford, N.Y. JEROME BALL.

The truth of Mr. Ball's statement is certified to by M. McDERMOTT,
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Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases preeminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common-sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There is nothing of a radical or sensational character about President CLEVELAND's message. Especially on the two subjects uppermost in men's minds he is cautious and conservative. As to Hawaiian affairs the message is incomplete, and future communications are promised, when later intelligence will show the accomplishment of results in accordance with the instructions to the minister now at Hawaii. The presumption from this is that in his own way the president seeks the restoration of conditions that existed before the active and unjust intervention of the late minister, which, he says, "will undo the wrong that has been done by those representing us, and restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention." This must mean the restoration of the queen, or action looking to the ascertainment of the desires of the Hawaiian people as to their future government.

On the tariff question the president gives a strong indorsement of the Wilson bill and expresses his desire for the success of the measure. He says that this "can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good." If all local interests are insisted on, he says with a great deal of truth, "legislation embodying the reform must fail." The president by no means adheres to the dictum of a tariff for revenue only. In fact, his views are more in accord with the rejected resolution at the Chicago convention of last year. While we should strictly adhere to the revenue principle, he says, "we cannot close our eyes to the fact that industries have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand." The points he especially insists upon are the reduction of taxation on the necessities of life, so that the people may be better fed, better clothed and better sheltered, and with this the removal of the restrictions upon the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. That the president believes the Wilson bill accomplishes these important objects is evident from his generous indorsement of it.

To meet the temporary deficiency in the national revenues before the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, the president indorses the additional internal revenue taxes proposed, together with a small tax derived from incomes upon certain corporate investments. He says these new assessments can be easily borne, and when the necessity for them passes away they can be safely remitted without business disturbance.

On the general financial condition of the country, as it has been affected by the repeal of the Sherman law, President CLEVELAND suggests a period of rest, as it is impossible at this time to know what, if any, supplementary legislation may be necessary. This view has led him to have the Brussels silver conference postponed—it was to have met November 30—until there should be a fair prospect of an agreement on an international coinage and the United States should have a well-digested plan to present. For the purpose of strengthening the financial situation the president advises that the power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds be more clearly defined as to time and interest.

Progress is advised in the construction of the new navy, but with due regard to the number of incompleted vessels and the condition of the treasury before undertaking any new work. To show the demands for cruising vessels to protect American interests, he says that during the year there have been urgent demands for national armed vessels by revolutions in six South American countries, as well as in Honolulu and in the North Pacific.

There are some very patriotic and broad gauge statements made on the pension question. The disability law has been limited in its operations to its intended purpose—that is, to those who are disqualified from making a living by manual labor. The president is very decided in what he says as to frauds upon the pension rolls. He cannot understand why such frauds should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Nor should any honest citizen. "Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls," says President CLEVELAND, "is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common."

We briefly refer to the more important points of the message. It is not wise to deride the length of this annual communication from the chief magistrate. We said the same a year ago as to President HARRISON's message. They are an epitome of the progress and condition of the republic, covering few controversial or partisan points, but replete with evidences of our greatness as a nation and the wonderful adaptability of republican institutions to all the demands of a great people.

HARRISON AND M'KINLEY.

Chairman CARTER, who was taken from an important federal office and made chairman of the Republican national committee by President HARRISON, is generally held to be moving in the interest of Mr. HARRISON's nomination in 1896 by calling the committee together in January. The Harrison element is supposed to be dominant on the committee, and by calling together the representatives of 44 states and the territories, comparing notes and laying down plans of operation a great deal of quiet and effective work may be done. In Republican circles Mr. HARRISON is held to be less radical on the protection issue than MCKINLEY. The latter is a candidate on a Calamity platform, and only by and through continued disastrous business conditions can he hope for success. Should there be no rift in the clouds before the meeting of the conventions in the early summer of 1896 Governor MCKINLEY would be sure of a nomination, and possibly of an election. But we do not think there is an instance in American history of such long-continued financial disturbance. There have been no Calamity presidents. No one but the interested politicians of the McKinley type look for it or hope for it. The chances are that when Governor MCKINLEY presents his claims to the Republican party for the presidential nomination the last thing the wise ones of that party will countenance will be the McKinley law issue. The reform tariff will doubtless be in successful operation—its wisdom vindicated by experience—and the country prosperous in business and industry. Where then will MCKINLEY stand? There is nothing about the man to command support but his fanatical, and in many cases ludicrous, protection theories. Prosperity by taxation is blazoned on his banner, and is all there is on it and all there is of MCKINLEY. Prosperity without taxation to foster and maintain trusts will—and it is certain to come in time—leave about as much of MCKINLEY politically as if he had been struck by the Chicago limited. Present probabilities suggest Mr. HARRISON as the Republican candidate. There is something in the Cleveland precedent that will be attractive to the president-makers of his party. Four years in retirement, after four years' service in the presidential office, is a strong card, especially as against an inexperienced candidate. MCKINLEY's sole chance is on the continuance of the Calamity Howl. That away, and he is not as much of a presidential quantity as DON CAMERON, who is talked of for the Populist nomination.

SIXTY YEARS OF TARIFFS.

Preceding the McKinley law the tariff of 1828, known as the "tarift of abominations," marked the high water line of the protectionists. It was the culmination of agitation, starting after the war of 1812, which aimed to perpetuate war taxes of that period, very much as the civil war taxes have been perpetuated against the consumers of the country since the close of the civil war, and reached their climax 25 years after the last shot was fired at Appomattox in the McKinley law. The law of 1828 created a revulsion against the extreme protectionists. It laid duties averaging 61 per cent. On pig iron the duty was 62½ cents per 100; on bar iron 112 cents per 100, and on rolled bar $30 per ton. On all raw materials excessive taxes were laid, and on articles of wool, cotton and [illegible] rates were very high. There might have been some excuse for that in the fact of "infant industries." It was 66 years ago.

The reaction against the tariff of 1828 called forth CLAY's compromise of 1833, which probably saved the country from civil war. CLAY had hitherto been the most uncompromising of protectionists, but the "tariff of abominations" was too much for him. Its average rate of duty was 61 per cent, the highest in our history. The compromise of Mr. CLAY provided for a graduated reduction every two years until the uniform rate would be 20 per cent. But when the average of 25 had been reached in 1842 there was a temporary revival of protection sentiment and the Whigs passed the tariff of that year. It did not last long, however, and only reached an average of 36 per cent. Then came another revival of revenue reform, and the Walker tariff of 1846 was passed after a very bitter contest by the casting vote in the senate of Vice-President DALLAS, of this state. At first the Walker tariff was received in the manufacturing districts as if it had been the death-knell of all industries. In Pittsburgh the feeling was so intense that Vice-President DALLAS was hung and burnt in effigy on top of Monument hill in Allegheny, and the general talk of the protected patriots, as it is just now, was that idleness, beggary and want would be its sure fruits. A very few years showed how far wrong they were. It is safe to say that everything prospered under the tariff of 1846, and 10 years after it passed both Democrats and Republicans came together and still further reduced its rates by the tariff of 1857, under which the average of duties went down to 19 per cent. It was the only non-partisan tariff of the last 70 years. Mr. SEWARD, speaking of the vote in the senate on this "free trade" tariff, said that "the vote of not a single senator was governed by any partisan consideration whatever." Mr. BLAINE in his "Twenty Years" says that under the tariffs of 1846 and 1857 there was abundant revenue, that manufactures flourished, and that in a short time opposition to these tariff laws practically ceased. The tariff question went out of politics.

Then came the civil war, with the necessity for increased revenues and every method of taxation was resorted to. Talk of Democratic tariff tinkering, the tariffs of 1846 and 1857 are the only ones they have made in the last half century, while the Republicans from their first tariff law of 1861 to the McKinley law of 1890 have passed no less than 26 separate tariff bills. There is tinkering for you. And the striking fact is that the heaviest war taxes imposed fall short of the extortion of the McKinley tariff 25 years after the war. There was a constantly ascending scale of customs taxation for the creation of trusts and monopolies.

In 1883 the Republicans appointed a tariff commission, made up exclusively of protectionists, to revise the tariff. Mr. H. W. OLIVER, of this city, was undoubtedly the most influential and important member of this commission. It traveled over the country and made a thorough examination of all industries through the testimony of those conducting them. As a result Mr. OLIVER and his commission unanimously reported that the then existing duties ought to be reduced 20 to 25 per cent. The duties then in force for the most part were less than those of the present McKinley tariff. Except as to raw materials, the New York *Evening Post* says, the Wilson bill is not on the whole more radical than the tariff commission bill of 1883, although as to single items there may be decided differences. We have had no opportunity of making an examination and therefore suggest that Mr. OLIVER has the floor. On one item much in controversy, that of tin plate, the tariff of 1883 proposed a duty of 35 per cent, while the Wilson bill gives 40 per cent. The bill agreed to, however, by the tariff commission as a wise measure of reduction was "jumped on" with both feet by the protectionists inside and outside of congress, and a new scheme of extravagant taxation was hatched by a conference committee and is known as the tariff of 1883. That lasted until MCKINLEY took up the subject and devised the bill of 1890 to protect trusts and monopolies, framing it on the general principle of taxation for protection with incidental revenue. That tariff, coupled with the Sherman law, has brought the country to its present condition.

FOR THE AMERICAN BOY.

A vigorous war in a very practical way has commenced in the public schools of New York city against the cigarette habit. A worthy member of the board of education had his attention attracted to a number of cases of insanity and death from excessive use of cigarettes by half-grown boys, and he determined to do something to abate the evil. After consultation with the school authorities he set to work to form in each school an anti-cigarette-smoking league. The pledge was to abstain "from smoking cigarettes in any form until we reach 21 years of age." Armed with this pledge, Mr. C. B. HUBBELL, the gentleman in question, visited the schools, and is now engaged in this work, and after a talk to the boys about the destructive consequences of cigarette smoking calls for signers to the pledge. There is no difficulty about that. The truths about the evils of such smoking secure the signatures of nearly all the boys addressed. Mr. HUBBELL says he expects to have an army of 75,000 boys enrolled in the leagues within six months.

Interviews with principals of the New York public schools give very sad accounts of the progress of the cigarette habit. It affects its victims morally and physically, and soon makes the brightest scholars indifferent to their studies. Inveterate smokers among the lads will often steal to get the money to buy cigarettes. Nicotine is an irritating poison that acts powerfully on the nerve centers of adults, and its possibilities for evil are much greater to growing boys. Says an eminent medical authority in New York in connection with the crusade: "No boy should ever touch a cigarette, a cigar or a pipe until he is 18 at least. The special danger from the cigarette lies in its insidious seducement to excess. A boy will light a cigarette and smoke part of it at times when he would never think of lighting a pipe or a cigar." Insurance physicians say they would reject all applicants for life insurance who come before them with impaired vitality owing to the early use of cigarettes in excess. There are texts and hints plenty in this New York crusade against cigarette smoking to equip a similar movement in Pittsburgh.

CHEAP WOOL, BETTER WAGES.

In its loud and long Calamity Howls the *Gazette* cites the fact that certain woolen manufacturers have given notice of a reduction of wages and a stoppage of work in their mills, all because of the Wilson bill. There is nothing new in this. For the next six weeks, we presume, there will not be a business failure in the country but will be laid to the Wilson tariff. It is much more comforting to charge it to that than to incapacity, bad debts or an overstocked market. The idea of woolen mills being compelled to stop because of the Wilson bill, or to reduce wages, is delightfully absurd. The Wilson bill gives the woolen manufacturers what the best of the class have been clamoring for ever since protection was invoked on behalf of the wool growers. That is, free raw material. Hitherto the tariff has exacted from them about 33 per cent on the cost of the raw wool they used in turning out their fabrics. In the future they are to have free wool, and the pick of the wools of the world, without a cent in the way of tariff tax. Common sense will teach anyone that the Wilson bill is in the interest of all woolen manufacturers. The concerns that are shutting down or threatening reductions in wages are probably stranded and mismanaged factories, whose Republican operators fancy it would be better to go out of sight in a blaze of glory as "martyrs to free trade" than let the public know the honest reasons.

We repeat what we said, and on which the *Gazette* emits a full column of Calamity Howls, that the reduction of the taxes on wool and woolens is a virtual advance in the wages of every working man, woman and child in Allegheny county. These taxes now average 92 per cent on all woolens, but in many cases, especially on the fabrics worn by the working people, go to 125 per cent. It is estimated that every family of five in this county consumes $70 worth of woolens each year. The reduction of taxes on their woolen wear by the Wilson bill is equivalent to an increase of wages. Woolen wear is one of the necessaries of life in this climate. The lower tax will also give the working people a chance for honest woolen goods and relieve them of shoddy and other adulterated products by bringing honest woolens within their reach.

Free wool and cheaper woolens will do more for the working people of Allegheny county than all the tariff legislation contained in the McKinley bill. It is a direct, clear and positive benefit. It will help them in pocket and health by enabling them to wear honest and healthful woolen goods, such as are the common wear of the English working people.

THE WORLD SPEECH.

The attempt to construct a universal language called Volapuk, which attracted attention some years ago, has not proved a bewildering success and we hear little of it. The impossible in that case was the attempt to create a language that possessed neither literature, historical development nor linguistic relations. Only a few curious ones would take the trouble to acquire it, and it could never become universal. But still there is a possibility of a universal language, and that language the English.

The leading German literary review, the Prussian *Jahrbucher*, prints an article from Prof. SCHROER, the philologist of the University of Freiburg, in which he boldly takes this ground—that a universal language is a necessity, and the English, because of its world-wide extent, is the one to adopt. That Germans, who regard their language as part of their national life, and who revere it with idolatry, should take this advanced and liberal ground as to the English language, is a remarkable incident. Prof. SCHROER, after noting attempts to invent a universal language and pointing out their futility, takes the ground that there already exists a universal language which, by its spread over the whole earth, and by the ease with which it may be learned, has gained such a long step in advance that neither natural nor artificial means can deprive it of its assured position as the future means of international communication. This language is the English. During the present century the English-speaking population of the world has increased fivefold, from possibly 25,000,000 at its commencement to at least 125,000,000 at its close. No other language has ever been so rapidly developed. In all quarters of the world it is the conquering tongue. The English colonial system and the rapid growth of the United States and its absorption of foreign languages, with foreign immigration, Prof. SCHROER asserts, bear witness to the great fact that it is becoming the world's tongue.

The German professor advocates making the study of English obligatory in German schools, not necessarily to the exclusion of Latin and Greek, but at least in conjunction with them. It is not a question of taste, he says, but simply a historical necessity. The professor warns his countrymen that they need not set their aim too high in acquiring the English language, but only seek to obtain a limited command of it, as the daily intercourse of life requires but a small and easily acquired vocabulary. To acquire this in English, he says, is very easy in comparison with other foreign languages. The professor urges English as the universal language, therefore, not as a literary or educational necessity or advantage, but as a historical and commercial necessity.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IT is reported from New York that Senator HILL has broken with CROKER, SHEEHAN and MCLAUGHLIN, laying the blame of the Democratic defeat in New York to their selfish and avaricious policy and refusal to recognize the manifest tendencies of the times. It would be very queer should DAVID B. turn out an anti-snapper.

ORGANIZATION for good government on non-partisan lines is becoming the fashion in many American cities. Philadelphia has a municipal league, with a central city organization and ward and election district branches. In this way the city organization can reach out into all the minor political divisions. Boston, on the other hand, contents itself with a general city organization, looking for aid and support to existing social clubs and philanthropic and religious societies, many of which sent delegates to the first meeting.

THE A. P. A. is cavorting on the high moral and patriotic line by sending out a circular address descriptive of the dangers of the common school system. As one of the features of this organization is a solemn oath that the members will not only never vote for a Catholic for office, but will never give Catholics work, letting them starve in idleness if they can bring it about, it strikes us the best thing they can do is to go to school to the Hottentots. There is less of the genuine American spirit about them than there was in a gentleman named ARNOLD, who flourished in revolutionary times.

THE anti-Catholic laws, of a very illiberal character, that Bismarck imposed upon Germany some 22 years ago are passing away one by one. Catholic prelates who were banished under these laws, and in some cases imprisoned, have been restored to their episcopal duties with warm greetings from the government. A distinguishing feature of the laws was the banishment of the Jesuits from Germany. This has been in force for over 20 years. The reichstag on Friday, by a vote of 173 to 136, declared in favor of the repeal of the laws, and there was much excitement thereat in Berlin. It is not settled that the law readmitting the Jesuits will pass the bundesrath (or German senate), but its approval by the popular branch of the parliament will give much satisfaction to the Catholic population, which comprises about one-third of the population of Germany.

MURDERED BY PIRATES.

The South Pacific Case on Trial at Brest.

BREST, Dec. 5.—A naval court martial opened here to-day for the trial of what is known as "South Pacific Piracy case." Two brothers named Rorique and a man named Mirey are charged with mutiny, piracy and murder. The hearing to-day was confined to a formal reading of the charges against the mutiners.

On the night that Rorique seized the schooner Joseph he took the watch from 8 o'clock in the evening until midnight. He was joined by his brother, and their murderous work was at once begun. The native captain, Tara, was stretched upon the deck asleep and he was shot and thrown overboard. The report of the pistol and splash of the body as it was thrown into the sea aroused the supercargo, Gibson, and the cook, Mirey. The Roriques called to Gibson to come on deck and he was also shot and thrown overboard. A little later Mirey was summoned to come up and he obeyed, trembling with fear and begging for his life, promising that he would keep their secret if his life was spared. On the second day after the murder the captain ordered Mirey to give to each of the five Kanakas forming the crew a glass of rum. Only two of them would touch the liquor and they died on the same day. The remaining three, fearing an attempt to poison them, refused to partake of food for several days, until at last they became so terrified by the threats of the Roriques that they jumped overboard.

On the arrival of the vessel at Ponapi the Rorique brothers and Mirey, under changed names, went to a tavern for dinner. Mirey, during the temporary absence of the murderers, begged the innkeeper to conduct him to the governor. Before this could be done the brothers returned and ordered Mirey aboard the vessel. He refused to obey, and on their attempting to force him the guard was called and Mirey denounced the Roriques as murderers. All three were arrested, and after Mirey's confession had been heard they were turned over to the French authorities.

WILL KEEP HANDS OFF.

Quay Will Not Name Congressman O'Neill's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Dave Martin and other members of the "ward combine" have returned from a visit to Senator Quay in Florida. They say they will permit "anybody who can get there" to be nominated for congress to fill the vacancy due to the death of Congressman O'Neill. "Bertie" Adams, ex-minister to Brazil, has been more than half promised the place.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Dec. 5.—Prominent Republicans who attended the funeral of General Lilly to-day discussed the succession. Among the names favorably mentioned was that of E. B. Leisenring, of Philadelphia, president of the Lehigh coal and navigation company. Mr. Leisenring has not yet given his consent to become a candidate.

Legal Battle at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 5.—To-day counsel for depositors of Rockfellow's bank filed application to be let into the distribution of the estate of E. P. Darlington. After the bank had failed it became known that Darlington had withdrawn his interest without giving any public notice. The depositors claim that Darlington was a partner in the firm.

Thinks Lobengula Is Foxy.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Capetown says: Major Goold-Adams reports that King Lobengula has written asking that the forces under Major Forbes be withdrawn in order that he may come and discuss the position of affairs. Major Goold-Adams, however, has received reports which lead him to distrust the good intentions of Lobengula.

Mexican Paymaster Kills Himself.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 5.—Colonel Navoa, paymaster in the war department, has committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. It was found that he was a defaulter in the sum of about $25,000. Several arrests have been made in connection with this affair, including officers of rank.

The New Cabinet Weak.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—M. Dupuy was elected president of the chamber of deputies by a vote of 251 to 213, defeating M. Brisson. This showing of a majority of only 40 is not a very encouraging one for the new cabinet, and leads people to believe that it will not remain very long in power.

Forming Italy's Cabinet.

ROME, Dec. 5.—On account of Signor Guicciardini's refusal to accept the portfolio of minister of finance, Signor Vacchelli will take the ministry of finance in the interim. Prime Minister Zanardelli had a further audience with the king to-night with regard to the policy to be pursued by the new minister.

TO DORA.

God's mercy, Dora, what's a kiss,
 That you should whimper like a child?
A maid was ne'er so coy as this,
 A woodlark never was so wild,
There went, i' faith, no niggard pinch,
You little, becking, sweetbill finch!

Come, loveliness, 'tis but the task
 Of mating Cupid's red to red;
A rosebud touch is all I ask,
 Lift up, dear nun, this shining head!
There! see how good a thing it is—
God's mercy, Dora, what's a kiss?
—*Norman Gale.*

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Don't Miss This Offer.

The great SEMI-WEEKLY POST from now until January 1, 1895, for One Dollar—Subscribe at once and get the issues of present month (December) for nothing.

CUTS FROM HILL.

Senator Murphy Has Ended Partnership With Him for Good and All.

THE FORMER CHANGES FRONT.

Presidential Aspirations Seen Looming in the Distance.

HE'S OUT WITH NEW YORK BOSSES.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The report is revived that Senator Murphy, of New York, has definitely broken away from the leadership of Senator Hill, whose attitude toward the administration he cannot longer countenance. Senator Murphy is reported to have told a fellow-senator a few evenings ago that he had broken with Senator Hill because he thought Hill's "backcapping" of the administration was a mistake, both from a personal and party standpoint. Mr. Murphy said enough to prove that he and his colleague had forever parted company. It is hinted that possibly Senator Smith, of New Jersey, who is a strong administration man and the friend of Mr. Murphy, may have had something to do with the altered situation of affairs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The *Times'* Albany special says: In spite of denials, trouble exists between the Democratic machine leaders, and predictions are boldly made that a formal break will occur before the legislature adjourns next spring. David B. Hill has, to all intents and purposes, severed all political relations with Messrs. Croker, McLaughlin and Sheehan. The prediction is even made that, should encouragement be offered him, he will join the anti-machine organization next fall. Those of his friends who are closest to him assert, on the other hand, that the logic of his future policy is to avoid an alliance with either faction, but to maintain a position of neutrality. One thing is positive, however—David B. Hill will never again train with the machine that went to smash last month.

A PERSPECTIVE REVEALED.

And right here a delightfully-instructive political perspective is revealed. Ever since the last election Senator Hill has openly declared to his friends that, but for the violent methods and personal avarice of Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan in Buffalo and of Boss McLaughlin in Brooklyn, the Democratic state ticket would have been elected. His ex-colleagues, on the other hand, declare that, had Hill not forced the nomination of Maynard, nothing Democratic would have been lost; that the state ticket, the legislature and the constitutional convention would all have been Democratic. Then, again, Hill retaliates that, had Murphy, Croker and McLaughlin heeded his advice in 1891, Mr. Sheehan would not have been nominated for lieutenant-governor; that Sheehan's arbitrary course as president of the senate, and his greed for personal legislation, had cost the party thousands upon thousands of votes.

"The same forces that defeated Judge Maynard 10 years ago," Hill said the other day, "helped to defeat him four weeks ago. But the argument that defeated the rest of the ticket and lost us the legislature was 'personal legislation.'"

Before leaving for Washington Senator Hill dined with Governor Flower. In the course of the evening he gave the governor some good, wholesome advice. A chosen few in this city have been informed of the tenor of the interview, and all agree that Mr. Hill's life in Washington has broadened him to an extent that people who knew him best during his seven years' residence here can hardly realize. He informed the governor that he believed his chances for renomination next year were fair; that in the logical course of events his (Governor Flower's) name ought to be the only one that should go before the convention.

A TIP TO FLOWER.

"But, governor," said Senator Hill, "your nomination will depend very largely upon your course this winter. You must change the policy you adopted two years ago. You must recognize no faction."

It was Messrs. Murphy, Croker, and McLaughlin who forced Sheehan's nomination two years ago against Hill's protest. There is no doubt but that they will force his renomination next fall.

Mr. Hill shows his cleverness by the first step in dissolving the old firm. The consequences to him, with his political ambition, are of more importance than to all the others put together. The advice he gave to Governor Flower clearly indicates that he (Hill) is not a candidate for governor next year. His term of office as senator expires on the day the next president is inaugurated. He is fully alive to the facts that the days of the old machine are numbered, and that before next summer a new order of affairs will be established for the Democratic party in this state.

Senator Hill sees the handwriting on the wall.

If the ambition of June, 1892, when he appeared before the Chicago convention as a candidate for the presidency, has not been crushed, his present course can only be regarded as a formal declaration that he is a candidate for the presidency in 1896, and that from this time on his policy in the senate is to be one not antagonistic but conciliatory to the administration. His cutting adrift from Messrs. Croker, McLaughlin and Sheehan, his failure to call upon any of the old machine leaders during his last two visits in New York, his devotion to men who are known to be ready to overthrow Tammany hall, his words of advice to Governor Flower touching his course this winter, taken together indicate that Senator Hill has abandoned the political traditions and party methods of a lifetime, and reformed his plan on newer and totally different lines.

MR. CROKER VERY MAD.

A Democratic politician who ought to know what he is talking about declared last night that Richard Croker was never quite so mad as when he learned of the attack Senator Hill had made upon him. He appeared to believe it all because he had had a previous unpleasant experience with the senator while the latter was governor.

"Two or three years ago," said the informant, "Mr. Croker thought he could secure some additional police justices by making the proper arrangements at Albany. The legislature was Republican in both branches and some inducement had to be offered to put the bill through. Croker went to Albany and called upon Governor Hill. He told him that he believed the legislature would pass the police justice bill if he would agree to sign others making the police board and the board of election inspectors of this city absolutely non-partisan. Mr. Croker explained that he was anxious to get rid of Commissioner MacLean. He would much prefer to have a Republican straight-out instead of a man whom he could not use. As for making the election board non-partisan, he would be able to make such deals with certain Republican district leaders in this city as would insure as great Democratic majorities as would be counted should the boards be composed of two Democrats and one Republican.

A BROKEN PLEDGE.

"Croker secured Governor Hill's pledge that he would sign all three bills. When the news of his pledge was conveyed to the Republican leaders of the senate and assembly they hastened to pass them. Hill approved the police justice bill, but vetoed the others. Whatever else may be said of Richard Croker, it cannot be truthfully asserted that he ever made a political promise which he did not do his best to fulfill. When next he met Hill he shook his fist in his face and exclaimed, 'You have cheated me, and you will rue the day that you did it. I shall live long enough to get even with you.'

"Croker, for the sake of the party, had to pull straight in 1891 and 1892. He has maintained a semblance of friendship for Hill, but he has avoided him on all possible occasions, and has not hesitated to denounce him in private whenever the opportunity offered. Now that Hill has chosen to point his finger at him again and call him 'traitor,' you may expect to see one of the biggest rows you have ever witnessed in the politics of this state.

"Murphy will stick to Croker because of personal friendship and big business ventures in which they are mutually interested. Flower will have to maintain an alliance with Croker in order to get Tammany's support for a renomination next year. Sheehan is angry through and through over his treatment by Hill, and in order to vindicate himself next year will have to remain with Murphy and Croker.

"Hill has so few goods to deliver that to-day he is practically out in the cold. I understand he is going to turn reformer and fight the bosses henceforth. There is a merry war on in the state machine, and the sooner the New York state Democracy organizes and seizes advantage of it the sooner will the machine be smashed to smithereens."

COBWEBS HER CURE.

How a Wooster (O.) Girl Got Relief From Asthma.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WOOSTER, O., Dec. 5.—For several years Miss Katie Faber, the 18-year-old daughter of George Faber, a caterer of this city, has been a sufferer from asthma. A year ago a neighbor said a missionary from India had told her the Hindoos cured asthma with cobwebs, and explained that the method of taking it was to gather a web, roll it into a pellet and swallow it. Miss Faber secured a web and swallowed it. It had no effect. A week after she found an uncommonly large web and drank it with a cup of water. The following day she was very sick. The next day she felt unusually well, saying she felt as though a weight had been lifted from her. This was early last June, and from that time to the present she has never had an attack of the disease. While she formerly weighed 104 pounds she now tips the scales at 138 pounds.

WHOLESALE THIEVING.

Two Indiana Railroads Unearth a Big and Bad Gang.

BRAZIL, IND., Dec. 5.—For two years past the Indianapolis & Vincennes and the Evansville & Indianapolis railroads have been repeatedly annoyed by having goods stolen from their cars while standing on the tracks at Worthington, the crossing of the two lines. Their losses for the past 12 months are said to aggregate more than $12,000. Detectives put to work developed a condition of things which is a sensation. As many as 25 thieves are reported to have been apprehended and the Bloomfield jail filled with them. Among the number are some heretofore reputable citizens of the place.

Attempted to Wreck Trains.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—The authorities have decided to institute a private inquiry into the murder of Patrick Reed, and also into the recent discovery of explosives. Two attempts were made last night to wreck railroad trains near Londonderry by placing stones upon the rails. Neither of them was successful. The residence of Farmer Daly, near Boherbue, County Cork, has been attacked by moonlighters, who beat the inmates in a savage manner.

Children Burned to Death.

BLUFIELD, W. VA., Dec. 5.—Two children were burned to death in houses adjoining each other to-day. A 4-year-old son of Charles Dunne, while playing in a room alone, set his clothing on fire and was almost burned to a crisp. An hour later, while Mrs. Belle Mays was at Dunne's house lending aid in their bereavement, her 3-year-old daughter fell into the fire at home, burning herself to death.

Four Men in a Burning Mine.

HAZLETON, PA., Dec. 5.—A fire has broken out in the Crystal Ridge slope, operated by Pardee & Co., situated about a mile west of this city. Four men are closed in and rescuing parties are working hard to liberate them. This is the same slope in which a fire broke out last spring. There is little hope of saving the slope.

The Manager Suicided.

FLORENCE, Dec. 5.—The banking house of Du Fresne on the Via de Gondi, an old-established bank, suspended payment to-day. Emetaz, the manager of the bank, has committed suicide.

FUNNYISMS, THESE.

The melancholy days have come,
 The saddest of the year,
When poets break out into lines
 Constructed like these here.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Wife—To-morrow is your birthday, darling, and I am going to stop at the jeweler's and buy you a present.

Her Hubby—Get something cheap, pet, I haven't paid him for my last birthday present yet.—*Spare Moments.*

Mrs. Muzzler (on a visit)—I trust, my daughter, that you make your husband happy.

The Daughter (bride of one year)—Oh, yes, mamma. Whenever we quarrel I get him to give in and make up.—*Chicago Record.*

Myra (soothingly)—Never mind, dear, I don't believe that Alice is really engaged to Jack. You know you never can depend on what she says.

Dora (ruefully)—Ah, that's just it; she says they are only friends.—*Vogue.*

Ed (the bill collector)—I'm one of the most popular men in town. Wherever I go I'm always asked to "call again."—*Exchange.*

Uncle (who is very close)—Freddy, here's a nice knife I bought for you today.

Freddy—Thank you. Who is selling out?—*Truth.*

Bagley—How much would you charge to get me up a little circular to send to my creditors?

Printer—That depends on how many thousand you have.

Bagley—Sir!—*New York Herald.*

MORE cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills than by any other means.

Three Months for 30 Cents.

Send us thirty cents and get the great SEMI-WEEKLY POST for three months on trial.

SHIELDS'S STATUE EXPOSED.

Warm Eulogies on the Statesman and Warrior.

NOTABLES ATTENDED THE CEREMONY.

He Once Challenged Abraham Lincoln to Fight a Duel.

SERVED HIS COUNTRY IN MANY STATES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Another figure was added this afternoon to the distinguished array of warriors, statesmen and inventors whose monuments, erected in statuary hall of the capitol, symbolize the regard in which they were held by at least one state of the Union. General James Shields who was thus honored was the favorite son of three states and his ashes rest in Missouri, but Illinois, by resolution of its legislature, decided that his statue should be one of the two which it is entitled to place in statuary hall. Illinois, therefore, had the chief place in today's ceremonies, but Missouri and Minnesota also took advantage of the opportunity to do special honor to their senator of by-gone days.

A troop of cavalry from Fort Myer and the artillery band stationed in this city escorted the speakers and guests to the capitol. Following were carriages in which were Governor Altgeld and staff of Illinois, Governor Stone and staff of Missouri, the members of the Shields statue commission, the family of General Shields, the committee of arrangements and the executive committee. Veterans of the Mexican war, members of the G. A. R. and of the Emmett guards of this city brought up the rear.

A PICTURESQUE HISTORY.

General James Shields's history was picturesque and checkered. He enjoyed the distinction of being the hero of two wars, of having represented in the senate three states—Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri, of having been governor of a fourth, Oregon, and of having began a career cut short by the war in a fifth, California. His last public act was to preside over a political convention in still another state, Wisconsin.

He was born in Ireland in 1810, and came to this country in 1826. During these early days in Illinois he challenged Abraham Lincoln to fight a duel, the cause of which has always been something of a mystery. Lincoln accepted and chose broadswords, but the duel never came off. Personally General Shields is said to have been a brilliant, dashing fellow.

The statue stands in the southeast corner of statuary hall. It is a bronze military figure of heroic size on a granite pedestal. The statue is the work of Leonard Welles Volk, of Chicago, who has made some famous statues of public men, among them Lincoln, Douglass, Clay, Chandler and Elihu Washburne.

The exercises at the capitol began at 1:30, when Mr. Springer presented to the house the formal resolution accepting the statue on behalf of congress. In advocating the resolution Mr. Springer reviewed the life of General Shields and paid a glowing tribute to his noble qualities.

GENERAL BLACK'S EULOGY.

General John C. Black followed. He said: "The statue is to stand through the ages for which the capitol may endure as a type chosen by our great state of its best citizenship. The state as you cross it is an album where shine the names of Joliet the devout, of La Salle the chevalier, of Marquette the earnest, and of a whole host of shadowy and heroic characters. In the 75 years since our constitution was adopted our bar and our courts have been thronged with wise and brilliant advocates and judges. Illinois glories in her sons, living and dead, and from them all she has named the dauntless Shields, her citizen, her soldier, her senator and her judge, not that he is greatest of all, but that in addition to his public career he stood for the broadest catholicity of American citizenship."

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Bland of Missouri and Mr. Hall of Minnesota also paid feeling tributes to the memory of the man.

Colonel Oates, the one-armed Confederate veteran, threw a flavor of personal reminiscence into the proceedings by arising at the close of the set speeches in the house. He apologized for intruding, but as a Confederate veteran, under Stonewall Jackson, who had met General Shields on the field of battle at Port Republic, he said he could not refrain from saying a few words. He declared that no soldier ever fought more bravely or gallantly than Shields at Port Republic. He honored him as highly as if he had fought on his own side.

While the orations were being delivered the committee of arrangements entered the house, and at their conclusion the members of the house and the eminent visitors filed out to statuary hall where the unveiling of the monument took place. Mr. Condon, of Chicago, delivered a long address in eulogy of Shields.

Senator Vest in a felicitous speech said it is eminently suggestive that the great commonwealth which honored them both should bring here the statues of Lincoln and Shields, always political adversaries and at one time personal enemies, but never divided in their love of country. It augurs well for the future when the people of our whole country, of all creeds, civil and religious, can so long as the government exists look upon the marble images of those who differed in methods but not in motive, and of whom the impartial judgment of their countrymen has declared that they deserved well of the republic.

At the conclusion of his speech Miss Katherine J. Shields, the daughter of the general, drew aside the white drapery that veiled the statue, and in heroic bronze the splendid figure stood revealed. The principal oration of the day was then delivered by Governor Altgeld, of Illinois. Representative Tarsney, of Missouri, followed with an eloquent speech, which evoked great enthusiasm and applause. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, closed the exercises.

An Inoffensive Negro Lynched.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 6.—News was received here to-day of the lynching of Henry Greenwood, colored, by a mob of white men near Cherry Valley, Cross county, Sunday morning. The victim was a peaceable negro against whom no charge of lawlessness had ever been preferred. The leader of the mob, Bob Wilson, was recognized by Greenwood's wife and has been arrested. The negroes are greatly incensed and threaten vengeance.

The Oriental's Losses.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The report of the creditors committee of the new Oriental bank shows the losses to be £2,130,000. Four directors borrowed £80,000 from the bank and only one of them lodged sufficient security to cover the advances. One of these directors fled to France; another to Scotland, where he died; the third paid up, and the fourth was not prosecuted because the publicity of the affair would hurt the value of the securities.

Fire at Norfolk's Navy Yard.

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 6.—Fire caused by a defective flue destroyed the building No. 15, steam engineering and general stores, in the navy yard this morning. It is thought the loss will reach $250,000.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

AS A SUBSCRIBER TO THE

GREAT SEMI-WEEKLY POST

YOU WILL GET

2 papers every week of reading matter	104	in a year
16 pages " " " " "	832	" " "
112 columns " " " " "	5,824	" " "
196 feet " " " " "	10,192	" " "
2,352 inches " " " " "	122,304	" " "
28,224 lines " " " " "	1,467,648	" " "
197,568 words " " " " "	10,273,531	" " "

THIS WOULD MAKE

2186 pages of the	New York Ledger.	7644 pages of	Scribner's Magazine.
2912 " " "	Harper's Weekly.	" " "	Century Magazine.
" " " "	Judge.	" " "	Harper's Magazine.
" " " "	Puck,	" " "	St. Nicholas Magazine
" " " "	Ladies' Home Journal.	" " "	Cosmopolitan Magazine.

CITY NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Events of the Week in and About Pittsburgh.

THURSDAY, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving was observed throughout the two cities. In most churches services occurred, and, as usual, business was suspended generally. Many deserving poor were made happy. The Fourth avenue Baptist church, at the conclusion of services there, sent 200 baskets of food to the headquarters of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor for distribution among the needy. Moorhead branch of the W. C. T. U. fed many tramps.

Inquiry was made for J. R. Jones, of 167 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, who disappeared on November 16. He was an old soldier, 50 years of age, and had $60 when he left home.

Sports who attended the chicken fight out Evergreen road weakened, and promised to furnish Secretary Dorente, of the anti-cruelty society, the names of all persons attending. The secretary already had 75 of the participants on his list.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.—The Western Pennsylvania humane society commenced its prosecutions against persons who buy worn out horses at a mere pittance and turn them out in an open field where they are exposed to all conditions of the weather, with a hope that they may recuperate. If they do not improve they are left to die.

Four new cases of smallpox were reported. They were in different parts of the city and had no connection with the Homeopathic cases.

United States Marshal Harrah arrested William Cronse and his three sons, charging them with illicit distilling. They live near Jeannette.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.—The bar association elected the following members: J. R. Bell, James D. Murray, Jr.; Allen B. Agney, A. M. Imbrie, Harry E. Carmack, Wm. A. Challener and John F. Sanderson.

The first real fall of snow prevailed. It was followed by a rise of the mercury, which changed the white streets to slush and ice.

In a Penn avenue saloon Thomas Kinslow cut William Hanlon with a penknife. Hanlon may die.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.—Godfried Eckert, one of the few close-mouthed anarchists of the city, was detected robbing Mrs. Cora Snedden's house, No. 35 North avenue, Allegheny. He had two accomplices, but refused to give their names.

Thomas White, an iron molder living on Main street, West End, brutally assaulted his wife. He had drunk half a pint of alcohol and was crazy.

Pittsburgh barbers decided to call a convention of barbers from all over the United States for the purpose of effecting a national organization. The meeting will occur in this city.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.—Local Democrats cordially indorsed President Cleveland's message to congress as an able state document. Especially are his views on the tariff and the Hawaiian difficulties deemed acceptable.

The December registration of voters of the county commenced. The county commissioners expect a complete registration.

The Fifth avenue market house now belongs to the central board of education. Mayor McKenna signed the ordinance which authorizes him to execute a lease for 99 years of the building.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.—Fred Sturm, of Carson and First streets, Southside, died from being crushed in a folding bed.

About 75 men at the T. J. Woods champion mine at Woods run struck for a 2½-cent rate.

IHLA GRANDE PILLAGED.

Admiral Mello Left Reminders of His Visit—News From the Nictheroy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Minister Thompson dated Petropolis, Brazil, informs the state department of the arrival of Admiral Mello at the quarantine station at Ihla Grande, on the coast south of Rio. Mello pillaged the town and then sailed away toward the south. Ihla Grande is only a few miles from Rio. It is outside Rio bay and just to the south. There is very little there of value. It is thought the incident occurred while Mello was first on his way south.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Nov. 27.—All last night the Nictheroy steamed slowly along, with the lights of St. Thomas visible afar off, awaiting until daylight to enter the harbor and begin to replace the coal consumed in the 1,456-mile voyage from New York. Although it was not supposed that Mello could have come so far north, still a bright outlook was kept, and had he appeared he would have met with a warm reception. It had been intended to send the ship to Barbadoes for coal, but this intention leaked out in New York, and when Captain Baker opened his sealed orders he found that his destination had been changed.

The assignments to fighting quarters have been made. In action Captain Baker, assisted by Navigator Evelyn, will sail the ship. Lieutenant Hill, the executive officer, will fight her. Mr. Craven, ordnance officer, fights the spar deck battery. Mr. Brinley has charge of the dynamite gun. Mr. Conway has the forward and Mr. Sparling the after deck gun battery; Mr. Lowe commands the powder division; Mr. Van Iderstein, chief engineer, assisted by Assistant Engineers Steinstrom, Allen and Crowley, control the engines and valves of the dynamite gun. Officers Marriott and Fontaine, the Associated Press and *World* correspondents respectively manage the range-finder. The big 4.7-inch rifle at the stern is captained by Junior Boatswain Gilroy. The other gun captains are all old men-of-warsmen.

Three Revolutionist Couriers Killed.

EL PASO, TEX., Dec. 6.—The action of the Mexican government in proscribing American newspapers for publishing news concerning the troubles in the northern part of Chihuahua has strengthened the belief that something serious had taken place in that republic. Monday night a courier came in from the camp of Santana Perez with dispatches to his agents here, but what their purport was has not been learned. Perez took the precaution of sending out four couriers in succession in order that one would be likely to arrive, and that one was to have started the day following. As one only reached the revolutionists in this city they say that the other three were killed.

RESIGNATION THE RESULT.

Why the Wurtemburg Minister of War Decided to Withdraw.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The minister of Wurtemburg has resigned on account of the fact that he opposes the project credited to the emperor of replacing the minister of war of Wurtemburg by a military cabinet. The relations between Wurtemburg and the empire have been strained since last summer, when the kingdom of Wurtemburg abandoned military manuvres.

A high official at Stuttgart writes that a vain attempt is being made at Stuttgart and in Berlin to conceal the events which have taken place at Stuttgart. The official referred to continues, remarking that the presence of Herr von Moser, the Wurtemburg minister at Berlin, removes all doubt of the cabinet crisis which has broken out since the emperor's visit to the castle of Baden Hausen, when the emperor, who is an intimate friend of the king, bitterly complains of the clandestine opposition of Wurtemburg to his policy. He especially referred to the conduct of Baron von Mittnacht, the premier and minister of foreign affairs, who was formerly his special favorite, and complained of Woelckers (the general in command of the Wurtemburg, or Thirteenth army corps), both of whom, he said, were hostile to Prussia. The emperor charged Baron von Mittnacht with secretly coquetting with Prince Bismarck, whom the emperor called an old man in a Saxon forest, and who was visited by Baron von Mittnacht at Kissingen, thus braving imperial displeasure.

When the king tried to justify Baron von Mittnacht by pointing out that the tax was impossible, the emperor flew into a passion and cut him short in terms which greatly shocked the king, and then attacked the minister of war and Woelckers, whom he accused of insubordination and framing false reports regarding the drought in the country in order to stop the grand army maneuvers before the emperor.

The king promised to put everything straight, but the emperor said: "Last year we were set at naught by the pretext that there was cholera at Hamburg; this year it is the drought. This must be stopped." The result was that Baron von Mittnacht's position became unbearable, and as soon as he has advocated in the diet his famous scheme for reform of the constitution, which will doubtless be rejected, he will certainly resign. The minister of war also, in spite of his recent visit to Berlin, is already packing his trunks and Woelckers has asked to retire. "When the emperor was present at the recent review here he treated the latter like a dog, and feigned not to see him though Woelckers was in command. The emperor said loudly enough to be heard by all the staff: 'The troops are bad, but their handling is worse than bad.'" The emperor then turned his back on Woelckers, the minister of war and Baron von Mittnacht.

Everyone in Stuttgart is murmuring against the emperor, and he is openly spoken of in the most hostile fashion, and there will be a serious agitation in the south against Berlin unless the sic volo sic jubeo policy is quickly changed.

IT'S QUITE A FAILURE.

Rural Free Delivery Is Also Too Costly to Be Continued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The farmer statesmen are much interested in those features of the president's message and the postmaster-general's report which discourage free delivery and advise the discontinuance of government distribution of seeds. It is the impression that the attitude of the administration will put a sudden end to the experiments in rural free delivery. Chairman Henderson (Dem., N. C.,) of the house committee on post-offices and post roads, had much to do with the discussion of the rural free delivery plan. "But," said he, "this plan, like that of 1-cent postage, has seemed to me to be a trifle in advance of the time. For that reason the recommendation of the postmaster-general is no surprise. The plan has never shown itself to be feasible. The cost of giving free delivery to cities of over 10,000 population is something over $13,000,000 annually. If the service is extended to towns having a population of 5,000 the expense will be enormously increased. And to carry that expense to the extent of covering every country district with postal messengers would be wholly impracticable."

Senator Peffer, chairman of the subcommittee of the committee on agriculture, has been investigating the causes of the depression in prices of grain and live stock, and has concluded the greater part of his report. Mr. Peffer to-day said: "Under the head of special causes of the depression are enumerated such matters as diseases which thin out herds, epidemics, which reduce the number of stock in a state or region, short crops in one part or increased yield in other parts, and which operate to temporarily raise or lower prices. The general causes operate all through the channels of trade, affecting every department of productive industry. Among them I will mention two. One of these is speculation on boards of trade and in stock exchanges. The constant trading in futures necessarily gives out to the people the idea that there is more grain on hand than there is in fact. The other general cause results from our financial legislation."

Expelled the Preacher.

SCRANTON, PA., Dec. 6.—Rev. Carl Wiswasser, until recently pastor of the Hickory street Presbyterian church, was to-day expelled from the ministry by the Lackawanna presbytery. Rev. Mr. Wiswasser is the clergyman who created such a sensation in church circles by eloping with the wife of George Schuer, one of the wealthy and prominent members of the Hickory street congregation. Mrs. Scheur has recently returned to her family in this city.

Bad Colliery Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Dec. 6.—By a premature explosion at Leisenring's York farm colliery this afternoon Elias Hopkins, John Martin and Patrick Purcell, of this place, were badly burned and bruised. The first two are not expected to recover.

Two Treaties Approved.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The commercial treaty committee of the reichstag to-day approved the treaty with Roumania by a vote of 12 to 8. The treaty with Servia was approved by a vote of 13 to 7.

HARPER WHITMIRE'S CRIME.

Killed His Wife's Mother and Sister for Gold.

APPALLED AT HIS DEED HE SUICIDES

Escaped From Officers to End His Existence.

DRINK FRENZIED THE MURDERER

BUTLER, PA., Dec. 5.—Four days ago Harper Whitmire left Erie and went to the residence of his dead wife's mother, Mrs. Christina Hasler, at St. Joe station. He was in hard luck, and had been drinking himself into insanity, and he begged and demanded an asylum for his children and money with which to start anew. Money was partially promised, and Whitmire was to leave for Pittsburgh this morning. His room was in the rear, adjoining the room of Mrs. Hasler and daughter, Mrs. Martin. At 4 o'clock this morning Mrs. Hasler arose and went down to the kitchen. Whitmire awakened, and finding that she had gone downstairs, arose and began rummaging through a trunk in the daughter's room. Being discovered by the daughter, he beat her over the head with a shotgun until he broke it, then took his razor and cut the woman's throat.

Mrs. Hasler, hearing the noise, left the kitchen, but was driven back by Whitmire, who dropped the broken gun that he had used on the daughter and, taking the poker, beat the old lady until she fell insensible, with seven wounds in her head and a long gash across her forehead. Whitmire is then supposed to have searched the house, securing $200 in money and notes and securities for about $8,000. At 6 o'clock this morning he appeared at his brother's house, near Euclid, and told his story. Then he demanded a gun with which to end his own existence.

The family thought he was crazy and begged him to give himself up to the officers. They kept him in the house and a close watch was put on him while the authorities were sent for, but in some manner he made his escape. At an early hour this afternoon his body was found on the bank of Pine run with his throat cut from ear to ear.

The murder at the Hasler house was discovered by Louis Northeim, Mrs. Hasler's son by a divorced husband, on coming home from his work early this morning. Mrs. Hasler is still alive, but from the nature of her wounds it is impossible for her to live many hours. She still lies where she was stricken down, on the kitchen floor, between the stove and the sink, as the doctors say that removal would cause instant death.

Twenty years ago Mrs. Hasler's first husband served five years in the penitentiary for stabbing her father. Howard Whitmire, a nephew of the murderer, died a year ago in the penitentiary, where he was serving time for forgery. It was supposed his uncle, the murderer, had a hand in the same crime. The murderer's wife was supposed to have committed suicide some years ago, and ugly rumors are afloat that her body showed marks of violence, which are now supposed to have been inflicted by him at the time of her death.

LAST OF THE STRIKE.

Terms Upon Which the Lehigh Troubles Were Settled.

BETHLEHEM, PA., Dec. 6.—The terms of the compromise resulting in the end of the Lehigh Valley strike are as follows: The railroad company agreed to re-employ the trainmen without prejudice from the fact that they struck or are members of a labor organization. In making promotions hereafter the company will make no distinction as between the new men now in its employ and those so re-employed on account of seniority in service or otherwise. Grievances of employes will be considered and justly treated. The company also agreed to give former employes preference in employment when the strike ended.

Throughout the day the strikers have been returning to work. There is great rejoicing that the trouble has ended.

THE STRIKE NOT OFF.

Lehigh Men in Several Towns Reject the Propositions.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Dec. 6.—There is a serious hitch in the settlement of the Lehigh Valley strike. The leaders here received cipher messages early this morning declaring the strike off. They expected to return in a body and every man took his place. When the arrangement was made known to them things assumed a different shape. They unanimously declared that every man would have to be taken back or none. The strikers held a meeting in the opera house this evening. The proposition for settlement was rejected. Similar action was taken at Lehighton, Weissport and White Haven. The men here were formerly engaged on the Wyoming division, the most difficult portion of the entire line.

A Steamer Burned.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 6.—This evening at about 8 o'clock fire was discovered aboard the steamer City of Concord, moored at the Columbus docks and owned by Captain Frank Hebner, of Chicago. Before the department could render any assistance the boat was practically consumed. She was valued at $10,000, and the damage by fire was about $7,500.

Board of Charity Elects Officers.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6.—The board of public charities held its regular annual session here to-day and re-elected Mahlon H. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, president, and Cadwailader Biddle, of Philadelphia, secretary and general agent. The committee on lunacy and the other committees of last year were reappointed.

Schmulbach Stables Burned.

WHEELING, Dec. 5.—The costly stables belonging to the Schmulbach brewing company burned at an early hour this morning. Loss $25,000. Two horses and three mules are unaccounted for out of a total of 40 animals in the building.

An Ideal Railway.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 5.—At a convention of railway men to-day the scheme of a single track line from Canada to the gulf was discussed. It would be conducted at the least possible cost. No action was taken.

The Pottery Kick.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 5.—At a mass meeting to-night speeches were made against the pottery schedules of the Wilson bill. Resolutions, petitions, etc., will be sent to Washington.

Prof. Tyndall Took Chloral.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The inquest held upon the remains of Prof. Tyndall has resulted in a verdict that he died from an overdose of chloral.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

Colonel Stickney and the Logstown Dike Matter—Nothing Will Be Done at Present—Boats Go Out.

All fair-minded rivermen readily admit that the new Logstown dike in no way can be held responsible for the recent disasters to the coal tows in that vicinity. Colonel Stickney went home reasonably well satisfied and relieved with the situation as he found it in connection with his improvement. Although there is a difference of opinion, and the rivermen and Colonel Stickney remain discontented with each other respecting the latter's plan of improvement at Logstown, there will be nothing done at present in connection with the matter.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—The river is rising, with 7 feet 11 inches in the canal, 5 feet 7 inches on the falls and 15 feet 3 inches below the locks. Weather cloudy and threatening rain. The advance coal fleet arrived here this forenoon. The Sam Brown and John A. Wood went on south with their tows. The Louisville coal is expected to-night or to-morrow. Charles Kremer, Louisville's wharfmaster, died this afternoon.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—River 21 feet 10 inches and rising rapidly. Weather clear and warmer. The Congo departed for Pomeroy, St. Lawrence for Manchester, Tacoma for Chilo, Sherley for Madison and Big Sandy for Louisville.

Ripples From the Rivers.

THE H. K. Bedford was in and out for Wheeling and Parkersburg.

A LOADED flat was sunk just below lock No. 1 Tuesday morning.

THE Muskingum river is closed by ice, the earliest closing since 1880.

THE river was falling last night, with 8.2 feet below Davis island dam.

THE John G. Lewis came in with a tow of empties from below last night.

THE Adam Jacobs was the Morgantown packet, leaving at 3 P. M. yesterday.

THE Little Dick was down from the pools yesterday with a tow of barges.

SEVEN feet were the water marks on the Smithfield street bridge pier last night.

THE John C. Fisher came up from below yesterday morning with a tow of empties.

THE I. N. Bunton No. 2 passed up into the pools yesterday with a tow of coal bottoms.

THE expected coalboat water seems to have gone glimmering. Too much ice up the Allegheny.

THE ill-fated Fred Wilson in going out with a fresh tow yesterday stuck two barges at the foot of Brunot's island.

THE great number of wrecked and sunken barges at the upper end of the Ohio river renders navigation a particularly delicate matter at this time.

THE Jim Connell left Tuesday night with five coalboats. At the glasshouse she stranded two boats and went on only to meet trouble again at Lacock, where two more boats were lost.

THE Crescent left Cincinnati at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with a tow of empties for this port. The Alps coal company was very successful in getting its boats through in good shape.

THE elegant steamer Hudson, Captain Bob Agnew, arrived from Cincinnati yesterday afternoon several hours late. Bad weather delayed her arrival. She came in with a big trip and got away last night with one of like proportions.

JOSEPH L. BECK, who went out with the last coal run, is sadly wanted at his home at Marion station, this city. Since he left last week one of his children has died and another is not expected to live. His wife does not know which boat he went out on and hopes that he may be apprised of the news through the papers.

SEVERAL boats went out yesterday with tows, most of which had deposited their former tows at some safe landing below and then came back to take advantage of the present good water. Among the boats passing Davis island dam yesterday were the Charley Brown, Maggie, Smoky City, Advance, Seven Sons, B. D. Wood, Monterey, Fred Wilson, R. M. Blackburn, Voyager, Stella Moren, John F. Walton, Charles Turner.

From Other Points.

WARREN—River 3 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

OIL CITY—River 3 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather cold and pleasant.

GREENSBORO—River 8 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather fair and cold.

STEUBENVILLE—River 10 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold. The H. K. Bedford and Lizzie Bay passed down. The Coal City, John Moren, Harry Brown and Beaver went down.

WHEELING—River 10 feet 6 and falling. Departed—The Lizzie Bay for Charleston and Ben Hur for Parkersburg. The Coal City and John Moren passed down. Weather cloudy and cold.

PARKERSBURG—River 12 feet and stationary. Weather cloudy and cold.

Waite Wants Silver Dollars.

SALIDA, COL., Dec. 6.—Governor Waite in his address at the miners' convention this afternoon held that every state has a right to make its own legal tender, and he recommended that Colorado enact a law making every silver dollar a legal tender, no matter where such dollar may be coined so that it contained 357¼ grains of silver.

It is very difficult to convince children that a medicine is "nice to take"—this trouble is not experienced in administering

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil. It is *almost as palatable as milk.* No preparation so rapidly builds up good flesh, strength and nerve force. Mothers the world over rely upon it in all wasting diseases that children are heir to.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

IT IS LA GRIPPE AGAIN.

The Doctors Have Decided That This Disease Has Reappeared.

Nearly everybody is having la grippe again. It resembles somewhat in the beginning a severe cold. A chill or cold spell is followed by aching bones, sore throat, headache, cough, and general weakness. Its course may be quite slight or severe, but in either case it nearly always leaves one in a miserable condition. Unless Pe-ru-na is taken it will be weeks or months before a person regains his usual health. If the victim is fortunate enough to begin the use of Pe-ru-na at the beginning of the attack the course of la grappe is very much shortened and the system is left in a natural state. People who have had la grippe, but are still suffering from the after-effects, should not neglect to take Pe-ru-na, as it will promptly restore them to health. Hundreds report themselves cured of la grippe, of which the following are specimens:

Louise Wyttenbach, Emmetsburg, Ia.: "My mother was taken with la grippe for the third time. Pe-ru-na completely cured her." Mrs. C. E. McGothlin, Whitney, Tex.: "Pe-ru-na relieved me entirely of the effects of la grippe." Sanford Robinson, Adrian, Mich.: "I was taken very sick with la grippe. Pe-ru-na completely cured me." Mrs. Hattie Flinton, Oconomowoc, Wis.: "Last spring I had la grippe. Pe-ru-na cured me."

A book on la grippe, chronic catarrh, coughs, colds, etc., sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

GENERAL MARKETS.

in bulk f. o. b. on cars. Shipments, 1,430 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA — Dec. 6.—Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was firm and ½c higher in sympathy with the west; export demand light and speculation dull: No. 2 Pennsylvania, 67@67½c; steamer No. 2 red, 65@65¼c; No. 3 red, 63¾c; No. 2 red winter, 66@66½c; December, 66@66¼c; January, 67¼@67¾c; February, 69@69½c; March, 70¼@70¾c. Corn firm and ½c higher; fair but light offerings; strong western advices; carlots quiet and ½c lower. Sales—Steamer mixed, 44½c; No. 2 mixed and yellow, 46c; December, 43¼@43¾c; January, 43¼@43½c; February, 43¼@43½c; March, 43¼@43½c. Oats firm and spot and December ½c higher; sales of ungraded, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 35½@35¾c, and No. 2 white, 37¼@37½c; December, 36¼@36½c; January, 36¾@37c; February, 36¾@37¼c; March, 37@37½c. Butter was firm but quiet; western creamery, 24@28c; Pennsylvania creamery prints, 25@29c. Eggs—Market firm, with a good demand and light offerings; western, 26c; Pennsylvania and nearby, 27c. Cheese was in fair demand and steady; New York full cream small, 12½c; do. large, 12c. Sugar was in fair demand and steady. Hay was dull, except for choice grades, which were in good request.

ST. LOUIS—Dec. 6.—Wheat declined ¼@⅜c early, but reacted later, advanced and closed ½c above yesterday; cash, 59¾c; December, 60⅜c; January, 61½c; May, 66⅝@66¾c. Corn advanced and closed at ⅜@½c above yesterday; cash, 34c; December, 34⅛c; January, 33½c; May, 36⅝c. Oats higher but dull; cash and December, 28½c; May, 31⅛c. Rye—None offered, 47c bid. Barley dull and weak; Iowa sold at 47c bid; Minnesota, 53c. Bran dull at 63½c bid. Lead dull at $3 15; spelter firm at $3 60. Whisky steady at $1 15. Pork—Jobbing, $14 00. Lard at $8 00. Loose dry salt shoulders, $6 50; longs and ribs, $6 30; shorts, $7 90; boxed lots, 15c more. Bacon—Shoulders, $7 25; longs and ribs, $8 00; shorts, $8 25.

NEW ORLEANS — Dec. 6.—Sugar—Open kettle firm; fully fair to prime, 2¾@2 9-16c; good common to good fair, 2⅝c; common, 2¼@2 5-16c; centrifugal active and strong; plantation granulated, 4 1-16c; choice white, 3 13-16@3⅞c; off white, 3⅝@3¾c; gray white, 3⅜@3 9-16c; choice yellow clarified, 3 7-16@3½c; prime do., 3 5-16@3⅜c; off do., 2 13-16@3¼c; seconds, 2⅛@2 15-16c. Molasses steady; open kettle, choice, 32c; good prime to strictly prime, 28@30c; prime, 25@27c; fair to good fair, 24@25c; common to good common, 22@23c; centrifugal, good prime to strictly prime, 13@15c; good fair to prime, 10@12c; good common to fair, 8@9c; inferior to common, 5@7c; syrup, 27@29c.

LIVERPOOL—Dec. 6.—Wheat quiet but steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately; No. 1 California, 5s 6d@5s 7d; No. 2 red western spring, 5s 5d@5s 6½d; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 2½d@5s 3½d. Corn firm; demand fair; mixed western, 4s 1¾d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 1d. Tallow—American Liverpool fine, 28s.

DETROIT—Dec. 6.—Market closed stronger and better than yesterday. Wheat—No. 1 white, 62c; No. 2 red cash, 63⅝c; May, 69¼c; No. 3 red, 60⅝c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32¼c; No. 2 mixed, 30c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 60½c. Prime cloverseed, $5 80.

BUFFALO—Dec. 6.—Spring wheat dull but firm; No. 1 hard, 72c; No. northern, 71c; spot winter firmer; better demand; No. 2 red, 66c; No. 1 white, 67c.

BIG BONUSES PAID.

Ohio Township Oil Properties Bringing Fancy Prices.

About all the leasable territory contiguous to the Grubbs farm in Ohio township has been taken up, and the most fancy prices have been paid, from which in most cases the farmers have reaped the profits directly. The Philadelphia company secured the Good property of 66 acres yesterday. This is northwest of the Grubbs property, and approaches territory in which several dusters and gassers have been drilled. Current gossip on the street yesterday was to the effect that $125 an acre and one-quarter royalty was the consideration for the lease.

The Grubbs well itself is keeping up its record in good shape. The drill is run in the hole twice a day, with the result of an average hourly output of about 50 barrels. A great deal of interest will center in the development of adjacent wells. The wells located, starting and drilling will reach a pretty big number, considering the short time since the Grubbs well was brought in.

The Forest oil company is building a rig on the J. Davidson farm, west of the Grubbs.

This company's No. 19 J. J. C. & K. McDonald is showing for a 60-barrel well.

It is reported that the well being drilled by Shannon & Potts below Clarington, on the Ohio side of the Sistersville field, has been plugged with 1,700 feet of casing in the hole.

The estimated production of the McDonald field yesterday was 12,000 barrels.

Sistersville runs were 13,485 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 77¼c; highest, 77¼c; lowest, 77¼c; closing, 77¼c. No sales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Petroleum quiet but firm. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales, none; January option sales, none; closed 77¼c bid, 77½c asked. Lima oil—Sales, none.

OIL CITY, PA., Dec. 6.—National transit certificates opened at 77¼c; highest, 77⅜c; lowest, 77¼c; closed, 77¼c; sales, 5,000 barrels; clearances, 24,000 barrels; shipments, 115,205 barrels; runs, 81,710 barrels.

DON'T irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, can be as easily procured. Sore throats and lungs are speedily helped by it.

Ladies' Gloves 68 Cents.

Fine, soft Dog Skin Gloves, equal to good Kid; couldn't be told from Kid by the inexperienced. Splendid values for 68 cents. In four tan shades only. The fashionable large pearl buttons.

Kid Gloves $1.00 a Pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1 that cannot be equaled elsewhere at the price. Choice street shades, four large black buttons and black embroidered backs. Very fashionable. Splendid Christmas presents.

We pay postage on all Gloves sent by mail.

You Can Save Money

By having our "Holiday Doings" at hand. Suggesting hundreds of gift thoughts and things. Sent free. Write at once.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LARRY NEAL'S INDORSEMENT.

HIS VIEWS CONCERNING THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

Thinks the Bounty on Sugar Should Be Removed.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, defeated by Governor McKinley, and the author of the plank in the Democratic platform to the effect that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, consented to-day to talk about the Wilson tariff bill. He said:

"The bill as a whole, with the exception of the provision relating to the bounty on sugar, meets with my hearty approval. I feel gratified that the Democratic members of the ways and means committee had the courage to present such a bill, but am sorry they felt constrained to make any concession whatever on the sugar question. I hope the bill will be speedily passed by both houses of congress, but that it will be so amended before its passage as to repeal outright the provisions of the McKinley law authorizing the payment of the bounty of 2 cents per pound on sugar. The payment of such bounty is radically wrong and I am not in favor of palliating a wrong or recognizing it even for a limited period. Besides, free sugar will save the people the $10,000,000 now annually paid as bounty to the sugar producers of the country. I especially commend the bill for putting coal, iron ore, lumber and wool upon the free list."

"Do you consider the bill in accord with the tariff plank of the Chicago platform written by yourself?"

"I do, with the exception I have named. I regard it as a step well taken in fulfillment of the pledge made to the people by the Democratic party in that platform. A failure to enact this bill or some bill tending to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis into a law in the near future will, in my judgment, impair the strength of the Democratic party and endanger its prospects of retaining control of the government."

Mr. Neal said it was absurd to claim that Ohio at the late election indorsed the McKinley law. Ninety-five per cent of all changes in votes from the Democratic to the Republican party can be charged to the pension question. The new order known as the A. P. A. was the factor that most largely contributed to the change in the votes of the remaining 5 per cent, according to him. "That the tariff was not the principal factor is shown by the fact that I, as a reported free trader, received 4,700 or 4,800 more votes than any other candidate on the Democratic ticket," said he.

TO KIDNAP GOV. WAITE.

Such Said to Have Been Determined by Angry Citizens.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—Before starting yesterday for Salida to attend the miners' convention, Governor Waite received a letter warning him that employes at the penitentiary and other residents of Canon City were plotting to kidnap him from the train at some small station and spirit him away to the mountains. The governor made his journey safely, but it is possible an attempt will be made to carry out the plot on the return trip. The feeling against the governor in that section is very bitter, especially among prison employes, on account of his attempt to remove Warden McLister.

Governor Waite's decision, arrived at at the convention, to call an extra session of the legislature for action on silver money recalls the result of a recent canvass made among representatives and senators. Out of 65 members of the house replies were received from 42, 30 of whom were against the proposition. Thirty out of 35 senators expressed themselves as opposed to it.

NEWS OF THREE STATES.

TYPHOID fever prevails among the prisoners of the Huntingdon reformatory.

FRANK HUGGINS, JR., of Pittsburgh, was badly injured by a falling tree at Morgantown yesterday.

WILLIAM WILSON, who killed Officer George Murphy at Martin's Ferry, O., has been found guilty of manslaughter.

TWO COMPANIES have been organized at Bellaire to rebuild the old Bellaire goblet works and Bellaire window glass works.

JAMES VINSON, a Chesapeake & Ohio yard employe at Huntington, W. Va., was instantly killed yesterday while coupling cars.

DR. MAX H. BOCKROCK, of Philadelphia, has formed a syndicate among his medical friends for the purchase of dead bodies for dissecting purposes.

MR. WESLEY H. SNYDER, a prominent business man of North Sewickley, and Miss Clara Belle Hazen were married yesterday at North Sewickley.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has appointed Dr. George W. Spenser, of Clarion county, a delegate to the Farmers' national congress to be held at Savannah, Ga., on December 12.

TWO IRONWORKERS named Mahon and Saunders, while at work at the Andrews-Hitchcock mill at Hubbard, O., dropped dead from inhaling gas from a blast furnace.

MR. JAMES F. CREE and Miss Bessie M. George, a daughter of S. George, a banker of Wellsburg, W. Va., were married at the bride's home last evening by Rev. J. L. Fulton, of Allegheny.

ON HIS TRAIL.

The World's Fair Rebel Flag Episode Has Not Yet Been Closed.

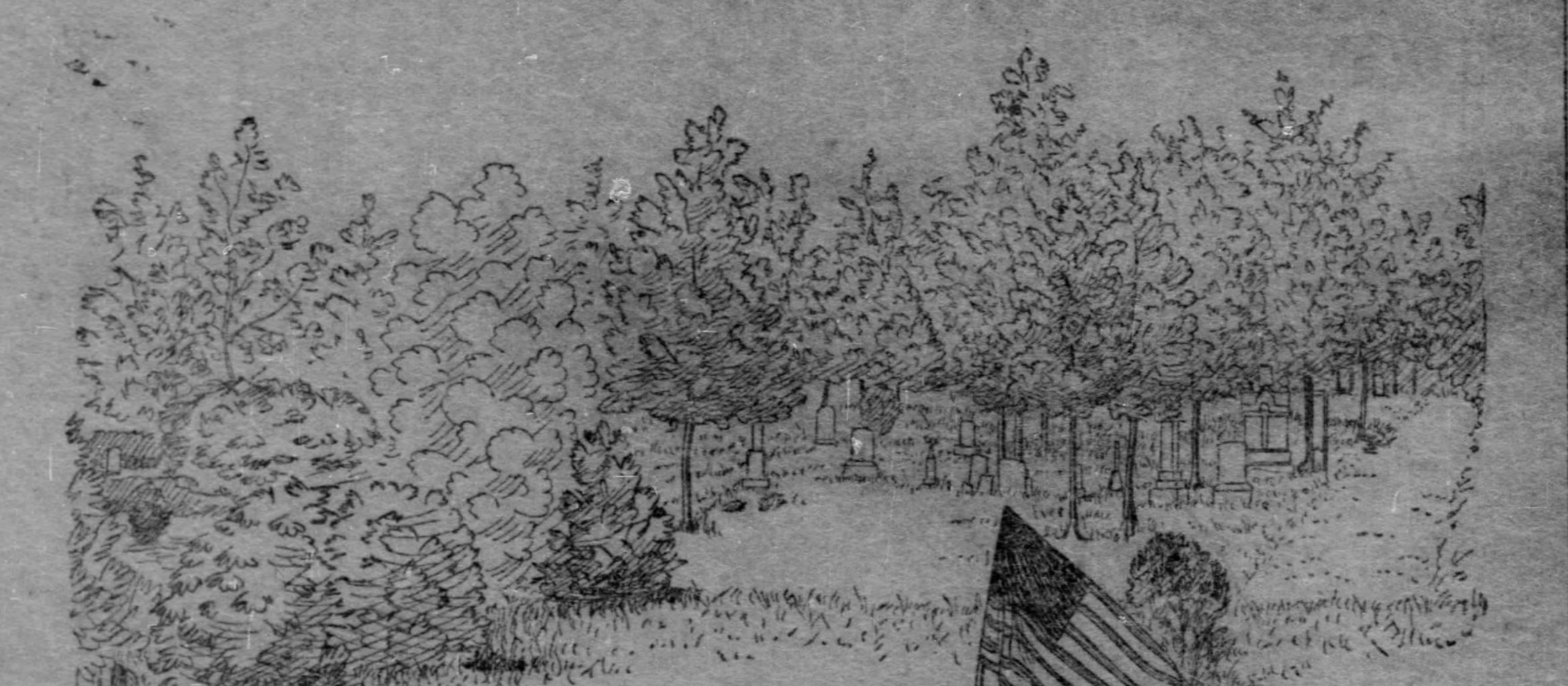
MAJOR I. B. BROWN IN A QUANDARY.

His Efforts to Effect a Quiet Settlement of the Trouble.

THE STORY OF AN HISTORIC RAID.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Chief Bonfield, of the Chicago police force, is in correspondence with Major Isaac B. Brown, deputy secretary of internal affairs of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, touching the return of the rebel flag, which Mr. Brown took sometime ago from the famous old war locomotive "General" while it was on exhibition in the transportation building at the world's fair. Brown's thoughtless and inexcusable act has got him into trouble, and he has been trying for some weeks to get out of it without being humiliated, but at present it does not look as if he would succeed.



SCENE OF THE ANDREWS RAIDERS' EXECUTION, ATLANTA CEMETERY, AS IT APPEARED IN 1893.

It will be recalled that, at the time of the disappearance of the flag, there was a good deal of speculation as to what had become of it. When this speculation was at its height Brown seized the opportunity to exploit himself in a lengthy interview to the press in which he admitted taking the flag from the engine, and defending the deed as a patriotic one on the ground that the flag had no business where it was, and that his loyal blood could not brook the offense of its presence in so conspicuous a place.

This interview conveyed to the owners and custodians of the flag the first information they had as to what had become of it. Immediately they camped on the trail of Major Brown, and there they are, still insisting upon the restoration of the flag to its owner. It had been loaned to Prof. E. Warren Clark, of Rockford, Ill., by Manager Ransom of the Libby prison museum in this city. Mr. Clark had charge of the "General" while it was at the fair. Of course Mr. Ransom expects Mr. Clark to return the flag, and naturally enough Mr. Clark expects Patriot Brown to return it to him, especially as it does not belong to Mr. Brown.

It is merely a relic of the war, one of the few genuine rebel flags now extant outside of national and state collections, and its presence on the old engine was only as a relic, not intended to be offensive to anyone; and it should not have been accounted so by any person of common sense, particularly when it was the only one of its kind on the engine, which was almost covered with union flags. But Major Brown's intense patriotism could not stand its presence there, so he slipped into the transportation building one evening about 5 o'clock, according to his own statement, when few if any people were about, and hooked it.

It appears that Brown has been corresponding with Mr. Clark, Mr. Ransom and Chief Bonfield, and the correspondence has been quite sharp, especially between him and Mr. Clark. One of his letters to Prof. Clark consisted of three pages of "explanation," but it "did not wash." He particularly regretted that anyone should think him guilty of theft in taking the flag. Prof. Clark says the relic *must* come back, and those who know him will understand what he means. Brown had intended to present it to the G. A. R. post at Corry, Pa., to which he belongs, but Prof. Clark wrote to the post that it should not compromise its good name by receiving stolen property. It is believed to be now in the possession of a comrade of Brown who did once capture a rebel flag in action, and not when no one was around.

In one of the letters to Manager Ransom, Brown offered to buy the flag, and said he would send his check for the amount that should be named if he were allowed to keep it, but the offer was declined. Then he enclosed his picture and a letter-head to the manager, and sent a long letter begging "a little time and patience" in the matter of returning the flag, intimating at the same time that it would be unseemly and humiliating to be forced to surrender it while exposed "publicly and privately" to Mr. Clark's libelous insinuations and attacks.

In a letter to Chief Bonfield, Brown is as polite and diplomatic as a Chesterfield, thanking the chief for his "courteous" letter, but again lamenting the "belligerent and libelous" attitude that Mr. Clark had assumed toward him. He seeks to terminate the correspondence with the chief by telling him adroitly that "the thing will be all right," that the matter will be "adjusted," and that he is in correspondence with "the owners of the flag." But the correspondence with the police department will continue until the flag is returned or some other action taken.

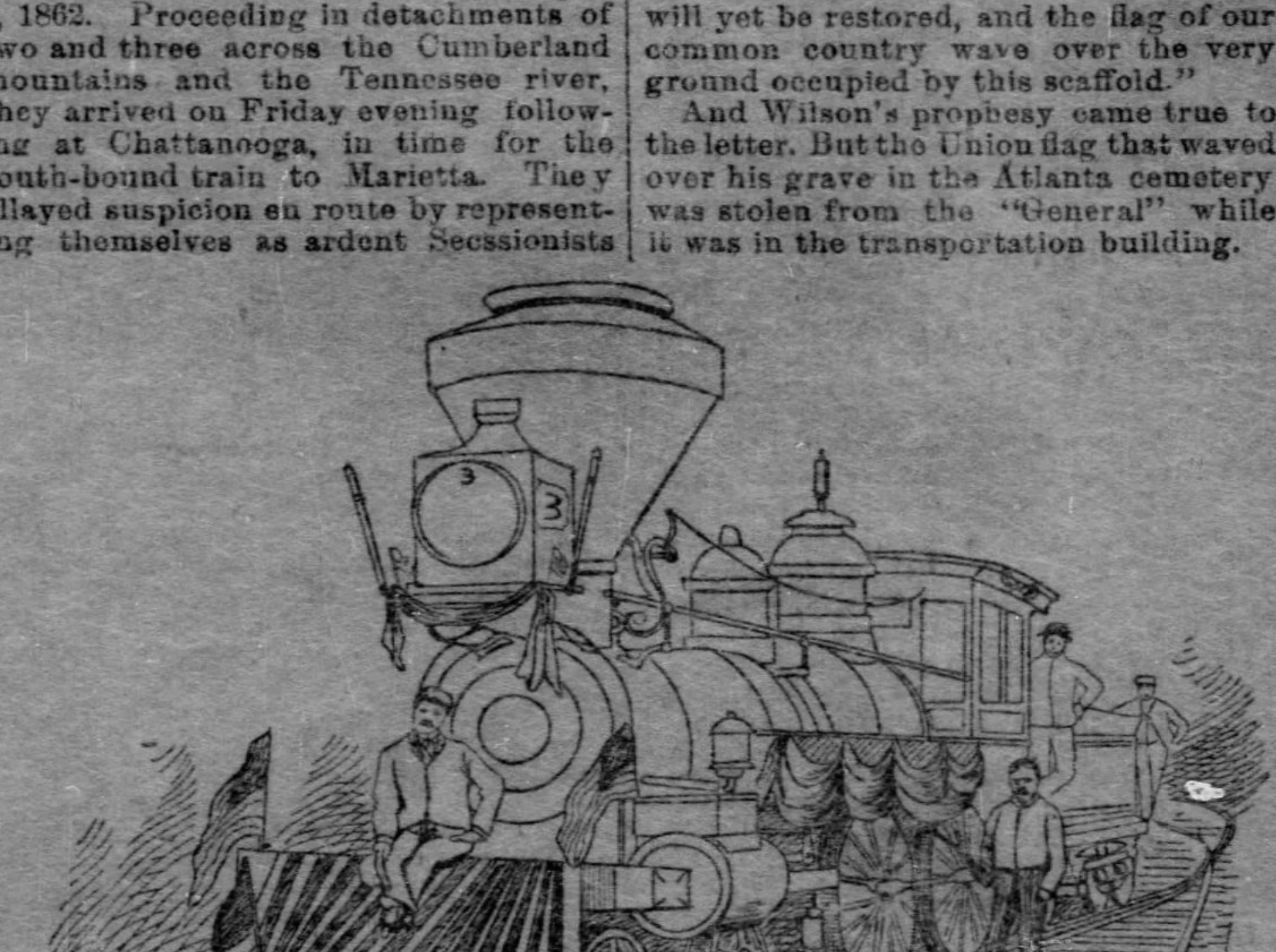
Meanwhile the engine "General" has been removed to winter quarters in Libby prison, and when that rebel flag gets too hot for Major Brown it will be restored to its old position. Do you know the history of this famous old engine? It involves one of the most daring and sensational episodes of the war of the rebellion. Prof. Clark has written an account of "The 'General' in the Great Locomotive Chase," and as it is particularly interesting in this connection I take the liberty of reproducing it, as follows:

The "Andrews Raiders" consisted of 21 federal scouts selected from the Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio regiments, and sent in disguise within the Confederate lines, under the leadership of J. J. Andrews, of Kentucky. The object was to capture a train on the Western & Atlantic railroad, the State railroad of Georgia, and burn the bridges between Atlanta and Chattanooga, thereby severing communication between the source of reinforcements and supplies and the actual seat of war in the state of Tennessee.

Atlanta was the heart and Chattanooga was the castle of the Confederacy. No railroad, save the western and Atlantic, connected the two. This was the main artery of intercommunication between the gulf states, and the armies of Beauregard at Corinth, and Stonewall Jackson in Virginia. To cripple, even temporarily, this line of road, would practically cut the Confederacy in two. Mitchel's forces, acting in concert with the Andrews raiders, would, the moment the bridges south of Chattanooga were destroyed, move upon that point, and at one stroke hold possession of the military key of the campaign.

"It was all the deepest laid scheme, and on the grandest scale," says a subsequent editorial in the Atlanta *Southern Confederacy*, "that ever emanated from the brains of any number of Yankees combined." "Despite its tragic termination," says the Compte de Paris, "it shows what a handful of brave men can undertake in America." The fact is, its inception in point of strategy was worthy of Napoleon; and its execution, in point of patriotism and self-sacrifice, was equal to the spirit of Nathan Hale, whose only regret was that he had but one life to give for his country.

The little band of men, disguised in citizen's clothes, left the Federal encampment at Shelbyville, near the Nashville, Chattanoga & St. Lutis railroad, on the evening of Monday, April 7, 1862. Proceeding in detachments of two and three across the Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, they arrived on Friday evening following at Chattanooga, in time for the south-bound train to Marietta. They allayed suspicion en route by representing themselves as ardent Secessionists from Fleming county, Kentucky, going to espouse the Confederate cause.



"THE GENERAL." PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA BY E. WARREN CLARK.

They spent Friday night at Marietta, and took the early Saturday morning train April 12, northbound to Chattanooga. Just before boarding the train an informal council of war was held in Andrews's room at the hotel. A few argued that as they had been delayed by the recent rains, and were a day later than had been pre-arranged with General Mitchel, the attempt was now too hazardous and should be given up. Andrews replied in a low voice:

"Boys, I tried this once before and failed; now I will succeed or leave my bones in Dixie."

The whistle of the approaching train was now heard, and purchasing their tickets to various points the raiders were soon passing around the foot of Kenesaw mountain, and heard Conductor Fuller cry out at the next station:

"Big Shanty! Twenty minutes for breakfast."

A Confedrate camp was close to the depot and armed sentries paced to and fro. But Andrews did not hesitate. No sooner was Conductor Fuller, his engineer and passengers seated in the station at breakfast, than two box cars connected with the train were uncoupled, the throttle of the engine "General" pulled, and as the uncut bell rope gave a loud "clang" the raiders flew northward at full speed with their captured prize.

Then followed "The Great Locomotive Chase" of history. Conductor Fuller ran after the fugitives on foot, amid the jeers and laughter of the bystanders. But he carried the schedule of the road in his hand, and knew how far they could go before encountering the down trains. With indomitable pluck and with the aid of a hand car he reached the "Yonah," an engine at Etowah river, and immediately pressed on in pursuit.

The raiders were delayed at Kingston junction by extra southbound trains, the road being blocked by confusion resulting from Mitchel's advance on Huntsville and his near approach by armed train from the west toward Chattanooga. Had the raiders captured their train the day previous, Friday, as prearranged, they would doubtless have succeeded. But the delays at Kingston and elsewhere were fatal. Fuller and the pursuers obtained the powerful engine "Texas" from the Rome train and followed at the rate of a mile a minute.

The race to Resaca, where the first bridge should have been burned, was the most thrilling locomotive chase on record. But owing to the rains and closeness of pursuit all efforts to destroy the bridges and impede the tracks were futile. Near Ringgold the raiders were forced reluctantly to abandon their engine, the "General," for lack of water and fuel. Pursued through the woods by armed men and bloodhounds they were all captured. Seven of them were court-martialed at Knoxville and executed June 18, 1862, at Atlanta. Eight others overpowered their jailors and escaped October 16. The remaining six were exchanged March 18, 1863.

Andrews, their leader, was executed alone at Atlanta June 7, 1862. His parting words to his comrades were: "Boys, I shall never see you here again, but try and meet me on the other side of Jordan."

George Wilson, one of the raiders, speaking for himself and his six companions on the scaffold at Atlanta on June 18, said:

"I am condemned to death as a spy. I am not a spy, but simply a soldier in the performance of my duty. I do not regret dying for my country, for that is a soldier's duty, but only the manner of death, which is unbecoming a soldier. I have no hard feelings toward the south. Her people are generous and brave, and fighting for what they believe to be right, but they are terribly deceived by their leaders. The people of the north love the whole nation and the flag, and are fighting to uphold them, not to do injury to the south; and when victory comes the south will reap the benefit as well as the north. The old Union will yet be restored, and the flag of our common country wave over the very ground occupied by this scaffold."

And Wilson's prophesy came true to the letter. But the Union flag that waved over his grave in the Atlanta cemetery was stolen from the "General" while it was in the transportation building.

A MURDERER'S HAND.

Five Points for Detection Laid Down by French Chiromancists.

A recent conference of French chiromancists laid down the following rules for telling a murderer or one likely to commit murder upon slightest provocation:

1. He always has the true pouce de bille or "bald-headed thumb," that is to say, the thumb has a round, bulbous appearance. It is also short, and the nail is so abbreviated as to suggest the idea that the owner has the habit of gnawing it down to the flesh. The nail is deeply buried in the flesh, which rises on either side and extends much above the surface.

2. A remarkable or abnormal development of the "Mount of Mars," which, plainly speaking, means a thickening of the outside edge of the hand. Chiromancists say that persons with this mark, when in a passion, have rushes of blood to the brain, which causes them to "see red."

3. He has the "scaffold sign"—a violent and abrupt cutting off of the "line of the head" (the one running across the palm) by the line running toward the fingers from the wrist.

4. The presence of but three lines in the palm (these occasionally reduced to two), and they always of a bright scarlet.

5. Crooked and uneven, knotty fingers, with broad tips and nails very small, ragged and uneven.

DO NOT put off taking a medicine. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now to expel disease, give strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

ANYONE wishing corn, oats, baled hay or clover and timothy seed can get prices, delivered at Pennsylvania points, by writing to C. Rowland, Lanark, Ill. de5-W-4t

INCOME TAX NOT SETTLED.

The Committee Waiting on Revenue Estimates.

HELPLESS UNTIL IT CAN SEE THEM.

A Ringing Statement Regarding the New Tariff Bill.

PERNICIOUS DEFECTS OF THE OLD ONE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Democratic members of the ways and means committee were in session three hours yesterday reviewing the tariff bill for the purpose of correcting minor errors. The sub-committee on internal revenue reported that its labors were not yet complete, and that it would be impossible to report before next week, the chief difficulty being the impossibility of fixing rates of taxation until the revenue estimates under the new bill are so far completed as to indicate the result of its operations.

The members did not enter into the final discussion of the income tax question that was anticipated, the chief reason being because of the absence of Mr. Cockran. It was thought best that no conclusion should be reached in the absence of any member. The uncertainty as to the amount of deficit under the new bill, with the possible difficulty of meeting this deficit, has given rise again to discussion as to the wisdom of making the income tax applicable to all individual incomes in excess of $5,000 per annum instead of restricted to corporations and successions only.

WAYS AND MEANS ARGUMENT.

An argument has been printed by authority of the ways and means committee showing the necessity for the changes effected by the Wilson bill. This argument gives a full explanation of the reasons why the committee abandoned the specific duty in so many cases in favor of an ad valorem duty. The McKinley bill was not the only legislation of the Fifty-first congress which caused dissatisfaction among merchants and importers. The passage of the customs administrative act, involving as it did an entirely new departure, probably caused in the mercantile world as great or greater annoyance than did even the McKinley bill.

Great pressure will undoubtedly be brought to bear to secure its repeal as well as that of its twin sister. Such a move would receive support from many merchants, regardless of their political affiliations.

RADICAL CUTS IMPERATIVE.

Continuing, the circular says: At the present day the proper administration, and interpretation of the customs laws become politically of the most vital importance to the Democratic party. Radical tariff reductions are imperative; but an enormous revenue, at least $200,000,000 yearly, must still be raised through the tariff for the support of the government. It will be plain, upon reflection, that this vast amount can only be collected by a rigid interpretation and administration of any new law which is to be substituted for the existing tariff.

The effect of specific duties is almost completely to stop the importation of lower grades of goods, which are used in by far the greater quantities; thus much revenue is lost and the cost to the masses unduly increased; this effect is seen upon almost all of the goods on which specified duties are levied.

Ad valorem duties, on the other hand, levied on the value of the imported goods, are the fairest, most equitable kind of duties; the rate is absolutely the same on all grades of goods of the same kind; but the disadvantage of such duties is that they offer a great temptation to importers to undervalue goods on entering them in our ports. As a result, many goods get into the country at lower rates than are legally due, thus discriminating against merchants who pay full dutiable rates.

AD VALOREM DUTIES ALWAYS.

The policy of the Democratic party when in power, from earliest times, has been to substitute ad valorem for specific duties. This was shown in the celebrated Walker tariff in 1846, which consisted entirely of ad valorem duties; this same tendency is shown in the Springer wool bill, passed by the house of representatives, which placed wool on the free list, changing the duty upon woolens wholly from specific to ad valorem.

The following are pointed out as the principal defects of the present customs administrative act:

"The right of trial by jury upon questions of fact, based upon the question of specification, has been taken away from the importers."

"The government is allowed to appeal from any decision of the circuit court to the court of appeals, while the importer can only appeal provided the circuit court thinks the question involved is of sufficient importance to warrant an appeal."

"The law levies duties upon the value of all crates, sacks and coverings, and boxes in which the imported goods are stored, thus increasing the total duty levied."

"In case the value as determined by the appraisers exceeds the value entered by the importer by more than 10 per cent, a penal duty of 2 per cent on the appraised value, in addition to the corrected legal duty, is levied for every 1 per cent that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry."

IMPORTERS BARRED OUT.

"The importer is not allowed as of right to be present at the hearing of the board of general appraisers upon questions of classification."

"If judgment is rendered by the courts in favor of the importers upon an appeal, the excess of duties is refunded to him without allowance of interest or costs."

"The present law repeals all damage allowance upon goods in transit."

Most of the above objections are removed by the new act prepared by the Democrats, and the official report accompanying the bill will contain exhaustive arguments to sustain the changes. The printed circular recommending the changes above enumerated concludes as follows:

"Such a law would render it possible for merchants to import goods directly from foreign manufacturers, and to enter such goods at any port in the country, with the certainty that the duties would be uniformly assessed and collected, no one port being favored at the expense of another. Such uniformity could not be attained under the old system.

DANGER IN CONFUSION.

"The danger which threatens the business interests of the country is not from the reduction in rates of duty, but from the confusion which will ensue provided the lower rates of duty are evaded by undervaluations, thus causing, at one blow, a falling off in revenue and ruin to the honest importer.

"Unless the lower rates of duty enacted by congress are rigidly and uniformly collected our people will lose sight of the material benefits sure to follow a genuine measure of tariff reform, for those benefits would be swallowed up in the grave injury caused by undervaluation to our business interests.

"The mission of the Democratic party, among others, is to demonstrate that tariff reform will benefit our whole people, merchants as well as laborers. The customs administrative act, amended on the lines as laid down above, insuring rigid enforcement of such tariff laws as our party sees fit to enact, would greatly assist in the demonstration."

COMPLEXION STEAMING.

How Often and When This Treatment Should Be Used.

Steaming and face massage are advised to all who are desirous of improving the complexion, but oftentimes with little teaching as to the proper time and intervals. Some complexions require more care than others, and on the other hand some skins would be absolutely injured by the friction and steam given to another with impunity. A coarse, large-pored skin, with a tendency to pimples and blackheads, should be steamed every day, and if two short steamings do not make it uncomfortably tender they would not be too many. A more delicate skin, which grows red and tender with steaming, should receive this attention not oftener than every three days, and then only for a short time.

A thorough application of cold cream will be found very soothing after a steam bath, and when convenient the latter should be taken just before retiring, as the cream may then stay on the skin for eight or nine hours without being washed off with soap. A fine, mild soap should always be used in connection with steaming, as a coarse soap will make the skin rough and sore at times. A little almond meal is a good thing to place in the bath or toilet basin, and aids in softening the skin and making it smooth. No powder and no rouge. This rule is implacable, and to its disregard may be attributed the non-success of many who are otherwise faithful in treatment.

BUSH JUSTICE.

The Judges Disagreed and the Prisoner Went Free.

Auckland News.

There is a very good story going the rounds respecting "bush justice." If it is not true it ought to be. A gumdigger had been accused by a storekeeper of larceny of some gum. The accused was brought up at an improvised court in a pub. Three justices sat in a row at one end of the room, the prisoner, constable and prosecutor at the other. After hearing the evidence one of the justices, after looking at a justices' guide, said to the prisoner:

"We find you guilty; six months' hard."

No 2 chimed in with, "You've read the wrong page; it should be page— and three months;" while No. 3 dissented from both awards, and said that under page — the correct sentence was a month.

"I won't have a month," said the storekeeper; "it's not good enough!"

"Silence in the coort," roared the constable.

"Well, then, I withdraw the case," said the prosecutor. Case accordingly withdrawn. The storekeeper, it is said, got the gumdigger into the back yard and hammered him. Feeling somewhat satisfied then, he gave the gumdigger a £1 note as a shinplaster, and so the affair ended.

NOT WHAT HE PRAYED FOR.

Small Robert Was a Very Much Disgusted Little Laddie.

Boston Budget.

Small Robert had one desire that transcended all others, namely, a bicycle. Now, Robert's family are of a religious turn, and here was an opportunity to inculcate devotion in the boy. So they told Robert that if he prayed regularly perhaps God would send him a bicycle.

Robert prayed.

After he had been praying regularly for a month or more the anniversary of his birth arrived, and the family decided that it was about time to reward his devotion. But thinking that a bicycle might endanger the boy's life they bought him a tricycle.

Small Robert came down on the morning of his birthday and was told that there was something out in the yard for him to look at. He went out to see, and there was the tricycle. But a tricycle was not what Robert wanted, and he looked up to heaven in disgust.

"O Lord," he said reproachfully, "O Lord, don't you know the difference between a bicycle and a tricycle?"

THE DECORATIVE MOTH.

A Way in Which the Destroyer of Wool May Be Utilized.

Few persons suspect that the common moth may be utilized as a decorative artist, but he may be if only one be watchful, patient, and acquainted with the creature's habits. The larva of the moth has a habit of spinning about itself a sort of sac from the material upon which it feeds. As the worm grows it enlarges this sac by the process of splitting it and inserting new material. Now, if a moth-worm that has enclosed itself in red flannel be afterward transferred, sac and all, to white flannel, the growing insect will slit its red flannel covering and enlarge it with a portion of the white flannel. If, then, the worm and the sac be tranferred to blue flannel, the creature will in course of time enlarge the sac with blue flannel, and thus clothe itself patriotically in red, white and blue. Entomologist Southwick, of the park department, says that it is no great trouble to put a moth-worm through this performance.

People Who Weigh and Compare

Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home?

Avoid imitations—countless—worthless. Stick to COTTOLENE.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.
PITTSBURGH AGENTS:
F. SELLERS & CO.

FATHER CANEVIN RESIGNS.

Is No Longer to Be Chancellor of the Diocese.

ILL HEALTH CAUSES HIS RETIREMENT.

What Parish He Will Take Charge of Is Not Yet Known.

ONE OF PITTSBURGH'S HARDEST WORKERS

In a short time Rev. Regis Canevin will cease to be chancellor of the diocese of Pittsburgh and will retire to a country parish. This has only been known to a very few priests for several days, an effort having been made to keep the matter secret until the change occurred. Who the successor is or to what parish Father Canevin will retire is not yet made known.

It will be a stunning piece of news to Catholics throughout the city who have known Father Canevin and have learned to regard him with the highest admiration. As chancellor he is also secretary to Bishop Phelan, a position which requires great executive ability and a thorough acquaintance with Latin, in which language the official documents of the Catholic church are written.

Father Canevin was seen at the episcopal residence Thursday just as he was going into the cathedral to hear confessions, and beyond admitting the truth of the report that he had resigned he was not inclined to speak much of the matter. Ill health is the cause of his retirement, and it is understood that only on this account did Bishop Phelan consent to part with him.

When he was a student in the seminary at St. Vincents, Latrobe, Father Canevin met with an accident which somewhat impaired his health, which since that time has never been robust. The position of chancellor devolved on him work affecting all the churches of the diocese, which, on account of the long sickness of the late Bishop Tuigg, had accumulated considerably. In straightening this out Father Canevin had very hard work, which, with the current duties of the office, gave him scarcely any time for study or rest.

It is said that only when Bishop Phelan became convinced sometime ago that his secretary's health was bad had he agreed to the change. Father Canevin has been chancellor for about 2½ years. Previous to that time he was stationed at St. Paul's orphan asylum at Tannehill street. While there he attended to the Morganza and the Western penitentiary.

Although he did no active parish work connected with the cathedral, Father Canevin was sought by a great many people, who came to him for advice and assistance and found him an unfailing source. He took an active part in the tedious work connected with the annual tea parties given for the benefit of the orphans of St. Paul's asylum, and contributed much to their success.

When asked last evening when he would retire he said: "Not for some time yet. I cannot say exactly when until Bishop Phelan has made arrangements for naming a new secretary."

Nor would he consent to make public the parish of which he will become pastor.

"Is it far from the city?"

"I cannot tell where it is," he replied.

It was said by a priest who is intimately acquainted with Father Canevin that coupled with his ill health is a strong aversion to occupying a conspicuous position. This priest speaking last night said: "It was with extreme reluctance that Father Canevin took the office at first. He came to the cathedral when Bishop Phelan moved over from the pro-cathedral in Allegheny and when Father McDermott came from Connellsville to become pastor of the church. The duties of the office are onerous and more than Father Canevin's health could stand."

A Funeral Advertisement.

The hearse that carried the remains of Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, to the grave cost $15,000, and was an exhibit at the fair. It was offered for the purpose by its owners, and a card in all the papers called attention to the fact. It was the general expression on all sides. "What a magnificent advertisement!"

OVER THE BRIDGE.

Over the bridge to the King's highway
They throng and they jostle, young and old,
With bustle and with hurry; for 'tis market day,
And the mist from the river riseth cold.

Over the bridge they speed, the noisy folk,
With chaises, with barrows and with carts;
The 'prentice in his cap, and the dame in her cloak,
And the baker with his fresh made tarts;
The friar with his book, and the jester with his bells,
The vender with red apples for his stands,
The maid who buys and the master who sells,
And the little lass with blossoms in her hands.

Oh, the violets smile like her sweet blue eyes,
As dawn on the river stealeth down;
But nobody heeds them and nobody buys,
For 'tis market day in yonder busy town.
Over the bridge they have sped them one and all,
She watches, and she nods, and understands;
For they are so great and she so small—
This little lass with blossoms in her hands!

Over the bridge to the King's highway
They are riding in the noontide sun,
The lords and the ladies, the courtiers gay,
A-gleaming and a-glancing every one.

Oh, they flash and they dart past her sweet blue eyes,
The merry, the courtly, and the sage;
She sees the lance that lights, and the feather, too, that flies,
And the lagging of the little foot-page.
Will they stop? Nay, nay! they are grand, they are great,
She nods, and she smiles, and understands;
They have no time, while the court doth yonder wait,
For a little lass with blossoms in her hands.

She knows how the page with his lagging little feet
Would fain for a wee rest stay;
They have journeyed so far, they have ridden so fleet,
The noble, the kingly, and the gay!
Then swiftly the leaves of her violets blue
Are brushing his wan, pale face—
Oh, my blithe little lass, the court hath need of you,
Of the gift, and the giver, and the grace!

Just a pause, just a smile from her bonny sweet eyes—
And the river, how it laugheth to the sands;
For the tired little page like a winged bird he flies
A-bearing dewy blossoms in his hands!

Over the bridge in the noontide bright,
They have sped like an arrow from its bow;
The little lass a-shading her eyes for the sight,
The little page's plume sweeping low.

And, oh, the river sings, not of courtier or sage—
Nay, they haste while the great court commands;
'Tis a song of the lagging of a little foot-page,
And a little lass with blossoms in her hands.

—*St. Nicholas.*

DERANGEMENT of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

WHERE CABINETS ORIGINATED.

States Represented in the Presidents' Official Family.

Blue and Gray.

Since the formation of our government the respective states have been represented the following number of times in cabinet positions:

Massachusetts, 28; New York, 28; Pennsylvania, 25; Virginia, 22; Ohio, 18; Maryland, 15; Kentucky, 15; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 9; Tennessee, 8; Georgia, 8; South Carolina, 6; Maine, 6; Delaware, 5; Illinois, 6; Missouri, 5; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; New Jersey, 4; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 3; New Hampshire, 3; Minnesota, 3; Vermont, 2; West Virginia, 2; Colorado, 1; Oregon, 1; Arkansas, 1; Alabama, 1; Nebraska, 1.

This leaves as unrepresented in the cabinet, California, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life.* Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of *either sex* the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25c., cure Biliousness, Constipation, and Torpid Liver. By mail, or of druggists.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. *Correspondence freely answered.*

You can address in strictest confidence,
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Will cure
The worst cases
Of Skin
Disease
From a
Common Pimple
On the Face
To that awful
Disease
Scrofula.
Try a bottle
To-day.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.
500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
A.A. } Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B.B.--Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C.C.--Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D.D.--Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.--Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F.F.--Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.--Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.--Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I.I.--Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J.K.--Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.
Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00
Sold by Druggists; or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes.
$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

THE BEAR CLIQUES

Combine on Both Sides of the Atlantic to Depress Values.

GRANGERS VERY WELL SUPPORTED.

Declaration of a Dividend Checks the Drive Against Sugar.

WHISKY BOUGHT CONFIDENTLY

The Room Traders Take a Lively Fall Out of Western Union.

GENERAL ELECTRIC WAS SOLD DOWN

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The bear cliques, which are evidently working in harmony on both sides of the Atlantic, made a further impression on stock values to-day, but they failed to catch as many stop orders as they have done in their previous attacks. The promulgation of sensational rumors was also curbed, and the only depressing report out of which some capital was made was the announcement of the appointment of a receiver for Vogel Brothers, the clothiers, on account of a disagreement between the two partners.

The advance in foreign exchange did not carry the weight, either, that was predicted by the pessimists, who are now engaged in assailing prices on the slightest pretext, because it is believed that very little gold will be exported, except, perhaps, by a commercial house which has recently been a free importer of sugar and coffee.

The adjustment of the Lehigh Valley strike on favorable terms to the company was partially offset by an official announcement that rates to the seaboard from southwestern points are to be reduced. At the same time the western railroads propose to inaugurate a policy of retrenchment which will curtail many of their expenses on passenger business, including the paying of exorbitant commissions. This was one of the strongest arguments brought to bear to account for the inside support that was given to Louisville & Nashville, St. Paul and Rock Island.

The drive against Sugar certificates was checked in the closing hour when it became known that the directors had declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on the preferred and 3 on the common stock.

Chicago gas was less feverish on the denial of the rumor that there had been dissensions among the board of directors. The declaration of the December quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in cash, as was predicted in THE POST would be the case several days ago, also stimulated purchases for both accounts.

The buying of Whisky trust was more confident on the receipt of dispatches from Washington, indicating that the features of the new internal revenue bill will be favorable to the interests of the trust. The lowest estimate of the probable advance in the tax on distilled spirits is 20 cents per gallon, but it is believed that the provisions of the bill may contain clauses that will prevent an immediate increase of the product.

The various rumors affecting Atchison were renewed to-day in a milder form in spite of the positive statements from Boston that the company is not in need of any assistance to meet its January obligations. The visit of President Reinhart and General McCook to Europe is now understood to have been for the simple purpose of conferring with the large foreign interests relative to the propriety of undertaking some new extensions based on a guarantee of traffic from the territory which the lines will tap.

Western Union was hammered by the room traders on the supposition that a prominent operator had not yet closed out his full speculative line. The report to be submitted at next Tuesday's meeting of the executive committee will also be more favorable, and the auditor of the company feels justified in placing a larger estimate on the volume of business for December than he did 10 days ago. The net revenue will not show a decrease of more than $150,000, compared with the preceding quarter, and there are strong indications that the Gould interests have been quietly picking up the stock at the recent decline.

National lead was firmer because it is understood that President Thompson's visit to Washington will result in a modification of the provisions in the tariff bill which affect the lead interests. The recent buying of National linseed oil was fully explained by the announcement of an advance of 2 cents per gallon on all the products of the company.

General electric was sold down by Boston houses on the report that the company had failed to secure a valuable contract by reason of its inability to raise the necessary amount of cash to handle the same. The officials of the company took no cognizance of these disquieting reports, because they claim that they were simply started for stock jobbing purposes.

The plethora of idle money at this center still continues and the city banks have been forced to bid against themselves in securing desirable lines of commercial paper, so that the highest grades of indorsed bills are now easily disposed of at 3½ per cent. The rate of interest allowed to country banks is still maintained at 2 per cent, and there is no intention of lowering the compensation because it would involve the immediate withdrawal of millions of deposits which were not interfered with during the stringency of last summer.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 31 to 34; 200 shares sold at 33, and $1,000 is at 88@88½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The feature of the general market on the stock exchange to-day was dullness, only six stocks selling above 10,000 shares and one above 5,000. The four leading industrials, Atchison and St. Paul did three-fifths of the entire business. The status of the Atchison company was again a subject of interesting discussion, the cabled denial yesterday of President Reinhart not having by any means satisfied the street that everything was smooth sailing with the corporation of which he is the executive. The stock after an early advance of ¼ per cent fell off 1⅜, with a final recovery of ⅛ per cent. Early in the day there was good buying in Sugar which sent it up 1⅜ per cent, but interests which possibly desired to get the shares at a lower figure put out rumors that the directors, who were about to meet, would not declare the regular dividends, and as a result a decline of 2⅜ per cent was engineered. Upon the announcement of the dividends near the close of business a recovery of ½ per cent ensued. Sugar preferred declined 1¼ per cent on the day. Distilling was held very strongly, the belief in an increase in the tax on spirits preventing any considerable amount of short selling, and the uncertainty restricting the purchases. The stock fluctuated within a range of ⅝ per cent and gained ½ per cent. The failure of the Chicago gas directory to hold a meeting was somewhat of a damper on the shares, but as a 1½ cash dividend is regarded as assured the bears did not care to put out any short lines and a gain of ⅝ was scored on last night's price. General electric rose ⅝ per cent on the opening dealings and then on selling for the Boston account receded 1¾, but quickly rallied on purchases induced by the lower figures recovering 1¼, of which a half per cent was lost at the close. London bought of the Arbitrage specialties, principally St. Paul, but the appreciation was only ½ per cent and was followed by a reaction of ⅝ and a recovery of ⅜ per cent. The general list was extremely sluggish in movement outside of a few of the specialties. A strong tone prevailed at the opening and for the first hour, but was rather weak during the second. After noon the speculation became firm again, continuing so without any material advance until 1 o'clock, when a pressure to sell set in and with it a reaction which was kept within narrow figures generally. In the final dealings a covering movement was developed which roused a small rally and a fairly firm closing.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg.	113	St. L. & S. F. g.m.	102½
do. 4s coup.	114	St. Paul consols	127½
do. 4½s reg.	95	St. P., C & P. 1st.	110
Pacific 6s of '95	101½	T. P. L. G. T. rcts	75¾
La. Stamped 4s	96½	T. P. R. G. T. rcts	20
Missouri 6s	100	U. P. 1sts	104
Tenn. new set. 6s	101	West Shore	103¾
do. do. 5s	100	R. G. W. 1sts	72
do. do. 3s	74	Atchison 4s	69
Canada So. 2s	101½	do. 2½s A	36½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	105⅛	G.H. & S.A 6s	103
Den. & R. G. 1sts	112	do. 7s ofd	102
do. do. 4s	80	H. & T. 5s	107
Erie 2ds	75½	do. 6s	104
M., K. & T. g. 6s	46½	N. C. 6s	118
do. do. 5s	80⅛	do. 4s	96
Mutual Union 6s	109	Tenn. old 6s	60
N. J. C. int. cert.	113½	Va. centuries	54¾
North. Pac. 1sts	110½	do. pref.	6⅛
do. do. 2ds	88	Ala. class A	97
Northw'ern con.	138½	Ala. class C	93
do. deben. 5s	108½	Ala. currencies	92
St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	79½		

By private wire to Henry Sproul & Co.: In spite of denials—discredited by Wall street experience—Atchison stock and bonds looked like serious financial trouble, and though it all may be a bear raid, no road has gone into a receivership for some time without profuse denials up to the last moment. The whole market suffered from it and from the gloomy prospects of earnings for this month at least, and as week after week show continual decreases and the failures incident to the end of such a year follow one another long stock will be sold and lower prices must ensue—there being no popular interest to actively support the market. Sugar dividend acted as a sort of a boomerang, as its prospect caused so active a covering as to leave the market practically without support when attacked. We still believe it is not the desire of the manipulators of Sugar to have high prices for the stock while the tariff bill is under discussion.

The total sales of stock to-day were 151,600 shares, including: Atchison, 12,000; American sugar, 32,700; Burlington & Quincy, 4,500; Chicago gas, 11,900; Distillers and Cattle Feeders, 10,400; General electric, 13,400; New York & New England, 3,600; Reading, 4,700; St. Paul, 11,200; Union Pacific, 4,500; Western Union, 7,540.

By private wire to J. M. Oakley & Co.: There was not much improvement noted in the wheat market to-day over the dullness of yesterday. Fluctuations, however, were at a higher range of prices. Traders were inclined to rest on their oars until *Bradstreet's* report of the available came in, and even when this was received there was not much improvement in the activity of the market. The report showing an increase east and west of the Rockies of only 768,000 bushels was less than generally expected, and caused a strong feeling.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	19⅝	19⅝	18¼	18½
Am. Cotton Oil Co	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅞
do. preferred	67	67	67	67
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co	83¼	84⅞	82¼	83
do. preferred	84⅛	84⅛	83⅛	83
Balt. & Ohio	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Canada Southern	....	....	....	53½
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	74
Chi. Gas T. rcts	68	68¼	67⅜	67¾
C. Bur. & Q.	79⅝	80	79⅝	79¾
C., H. Val. & T.	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21¼
Consolidated gas	....	....	....	130½
C., C., C. & St. L.	38⅜	39	38⅜	38⅜
Chesape'ke & Ohio	19⅜	19½	19	19
Del., Lack. & W.	....	....	....	166
Del. & Hudson	134½	134½	134½	133¾
Dis. & Cattle F. Co	26¾	27⅛	26½	26¾
Erie	14⅜	15	14⅜	14¾
do. preferred	32	32	32	31½
Gen. Elec. Co.	34	34¼	32¼	32¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	92½
L. S. & M. S.	126⅝	127¼	126⅝	127
Lake Erie & W.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
do preferred	....	....	....	68
Louis. & Nash	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½
Michigan Central	....	....	....	101
Manhattan Cons	127	127	127	126½
Missouri Pacific	26¼	27	24⅜	24⅜
National Lead Co.	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21¼
do preferred	63¼	63¼	63¼	63
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	102¼
Nat. Cordage Co.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
do preferred	44	44	44	44
N. Y. & N. E.	30⅝	31	30	30¾
N. J. Central	....	....	....	118
N. & W. preferred	....	....	....	21½
Northwest	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝
Northern Pacific	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
do. preferred	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½
N. American Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
Omaha	39	39¼	38⅜	38⅝
Pacific Mail	15	15	15	15
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	172½
P., C., C. & St. L.	15	15	15	15
Reading	21⅜	21½	20⅞	21¼
R. & W. P. Ter.	....	....	....	3
Rock Island	69¾	70½	69½	69¼
St. Paul	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
do. preferred	....	....	....	119
Tenn. C. & I.	16¾	17¼	16⅜	16¼
Texas & Pacific	8¼	8⅜	8½	8½
T., A. A. & N. M.	7½	7½	7¼	7
Union Pacific	22	22¼	21¼	21⅞
U. S. Rubber Co.	43⅜	43⅜	42	40
Wabash	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7½
do. preferred	16¼	16¼	15⅜	15⅝
W. U. Telegraph	89	89⅛	88⅛	88⅝
W. & L. E.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15
do. preferred	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 18⅜; American sugar, 82⅞; American sugar preferred, 83; Bay State gas, 8¼; Bell telephone, 183; Boston & Albany, 207; Boston & Maine, 182; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 79⅜; General electric, 32⅜; Mexican Central, 6¼; New York & New England, 30⅜; Rubber, 41; San Diego, 5; Union Pacific, 21⅜; West End, 62; West End preferred, 83; Westinghouse electric, 24⅜; Westinghouse electric preferred, 45; Wisconsin Central, 3¼.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The volume of trade developed so far this month has been small and there has not been any special interest shown in any line of regular trade goods. The demand for staple cotton goods is quiet, but the price of 64 squares is steady at 3c. There is a fair demand for export in brown sheetings and drills.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Higher, Hogs Steady, but Lower, and Sheep and Lambs Brisk.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1893.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 90 loads against 135 loads Monday. With the reduced supply the market ruled active on best grades at an advance of 15c per cwt., while other grades were strong at last week's closing prices. Tuesday's receipts, 6 loads. Market firm at quotations:

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 ℔	$5 00@ 5 50
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔	4 75@ 4 90
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔	4 25@ 4 50
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 ℔	3 75@ 4 15
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔	3 40@ 3 80
Fair, 900 to 1,000 ℔	3 15@ 3 20
Common, 700 to 900 ℔	2 50@ 3 10
Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 ℔	3 00@ 3 75
Common to good fat oxen	2 25@ 4 25
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@ 3 00
Common to good fat cows	2 25@ 3 25
Heifers, 800 to 1,100 ℔	2 50@ 3 75
Bologna cows, per head	8 00@14 00
Fresh cows and springers	16 00@45 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs, Monday, were 55 doubledeck loads. Owing to the heavy supply here and unfavorable reports from other points, our market ruled steady, but at a decline of 10@15c from last week's closing prices. Receipts since Monday have been 21 doubledeck loads, and market steady at quotations.

Philadelphias	$5 50@5 55
Prime lights	5 50@5 55
Yorkers	5 40@5 50
Roughs	4 00@5 00

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep, Monday, were 22 doubledeck loads. The market ruled brisk on better grades at a slight advance, while other grades were steady at last week's prices. Tuesday receipts, 8 doubledeck loads. Market steady at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 ℔	$3 50@3 75
Good, 85 to 90 ℔	3 00@3 25
Fair, 70 to 80 ℔	2 00@2 60
Common, 65 to 70 ℔	1 00@2 00
Lambs	2 50@4 50
Veal calves	5 00@7 00
Heavy calves	2 00@4 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—26 head, 26,100 ℔, $3 40; 22 head, 17,780 ℔, $3 15; 20 head, 15,450 ℔, $2 65; 9 head, 10,230 ℔, $4 80; 6 head, 6,470 ℔, $3 75; 22 head, 16,250 ℔, $2 85; 26 head, 23,730 ℔, $3 00; 14 head, 10,290 ℔, $2 70; 22 head, 25,260 ℔, $4 25; 17 head, 19,740 ℔, $3 50; 19 head, 15,810 ℔, $3 10; 16 head, 16,680 ℔, $3 80; 14 oxen, 20,660 ℔, $3 50; 13 head, 14,520 ℔, $4 12½; 7 fresh cows, $35 00 per head. Hogs—148 head, 25,310 ℔, $5 65; 412 head, 61,560 ℔, $5 60; 174 head, 33,760 ℔, $5 55; 342 head, 65,840 ℔, $5 50; 12 head, 3,710 ℔, $5 15. Sheep and Lambs—22 head, 1,560 ℔, $4 25; 89 head, 6,700 ℔, $4 00; 28 head, 1,720 ℔, $3 50; 42 head, 2,440 ℔, $3 30; 125 head, 10,330 ℔, $3 00; 114 head, 8,920 ℔, $2 90; 108 head, 6,200 ℔, $2 85; 177 head, 14,860 ℔, $2 75; 92 head, 7,820 ℔, $2 65; 101 head, 6,550 ℔, $2 50; 113 head, 8,200 ℔, $2 25; 620 head, 44,590 ℔, $2 00; 121 head, 9,560 ℔, $1 90; 225 head, 17,230 ℔, $1 60.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—4 head, 2,650 ℔, $2 55; 3 cows, 3,160 ℔, $2 55. Hogs—6 head, 1,380 ℔, $5 50; 12 head, 2,880 ℔, $5 60; 26 head, 5,180 ℔, $5 55; 23 head, 5,840 ℔, $5 65. Sheep—51 head, 5,550 ℔, $3 00; 60 head, 4,600 ℔, $4 52; 64 head, 6,530 ℔, $3 50; 45 head, 3,200 ℔. $4 25; 9 calves, 1,180 ℔, $7 12½; 1 calf, 170 ℔, $4 00.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—5 head, 4,750 ℔, $3 25; 15 head, 11,490 ℔, $2 90; 12 head, 11,990 ℔, $3 55; 6 head, 8,110 ℔, $4 65; 13 head, 7,690 ℔, $2 35. Hogs—19 head, 2,430 ℔, $5 55; 93 head, 12,230 ℔, $5 65; 6 head, 1,470 ℔, $4 65; 40 head, 8,570 ℔, $5 45. Sheep—105 head, 7,760 ℔, $1 50; 163 head, 10,720 ℔, $2 15; 24 head, 2,000 ℔, $2 00; 37 head, 2,670 ℔, $1 25; 4 calves, 460 ℔, $5 00; 14 calves, 1,500, $7.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—5 head, 4,890 ℔, $3 00; 4 bulls, 4,760 ℔, $2 25; 15 head, 14,370 ℔, $3 60; 17 head, 17,790 ℔, $3 65; 20 head, 21,710 ℔, $3 70. Hogs—30 head, 6,040 ℔, $5 40; 12 head, 2,270 ℔, $5 50; 20 head, 3,100 ℔, $5 55; 65 head, 15,400 ℔, $5 60. Sheep—10 head, 1,010 ℔, $3 12½; 48 head, 3,020 ℔, $3 60; 71 head, 4,670 ℔, $3 25; 16 head, 1,080 ℔, $2 05; 151 head, 11,590 ℔, $1 80; 5 calves, 630 ℔, $7 10.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—10 head, 8,560 ℔, $3 25; 3 heifers, 2,150 ℔, $2 50; 4 head, 2,810 ℔, $2 75. Hogs—8 head, 2,800 ℔, $5 12½; 150 head, 26,910 ℔, $5 50; 10 head, 2,500 ℔, $5 25; 14 head, 2,330 ℔, $5 55. Sheep—66 head, 4,600 ℔, $1 00.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—5 head, 6,380 ℔, $3 35; 18 head, 24,600 ℔, $4 60. Hogs—6 head, 1,960 ℔, $5 40; 13 head, 4,060 ℔, $5 40; 12 head, 3,150 ℔, $5 50. Sheep—25 head, 1,660 ℔, 75c; 7 head, 440 ℔, $2 75; 210 head, 17,260 ℔, $2 75.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK—DEC. 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,042 head, all on sale. Market slow and dragging; prices steady on all grades; native steers, prime to choice, $5 00@5 60 per 100 ℔; medium to good, $4 37½@4 90; common to fair, $3 90@4 25; heifers and feeders, $3 00@3 60; Colorados and rangers, $3 65@3 85; stags and oxen, $2 90@4 75; bulls, $2 30@3 10; dry cows, $1 40@2 55. European cable quotes American steers firm at 10½@12c; dressed weight and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 9c per pound; exports to-day, 5,712 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 62 beeves, 30 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 587 head; market very firm; veals steady; other calves ¼c per pound higher. Veals—Good to prime, $8 00@8 50 per 100 ℔; inferior quality, $5 00@7 50; grassers, $2 50@3 12½; western calves, $3 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,538 head, including 6 cars direct to butchers; market active and strong; sheep ¼c higher; lambs steady. Sheep—Good to prime, $3 50@4 00; poor to fair, $2 00@3 25; lambs, very choice, $5 50; good to prime, $4 75@5 25; very common to fair, $3 50@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,410 head; very few on sale; market steady at $5 50@6 25.

CHICAGO — DEC. 6.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market dull and weak; few Christmas steers at $6 00; shippers, $4 50@5 15; others, $3 75@4 10; no Texas steers sold; cows, $2 60; clearances affected.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; shipments, 10,000 head; market weak; rough and common, $4 75@5 00; big heavy, $5 00@5 05; good packing and shipping, $5 10@5 25; assorted light, $5 40@5 45; mixed, $5 10@5 35.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market slow and lower; natives, $2 00@5 00; westerns, $3 00@3 50; lambs, $2 75@5 00.

INDIANAPOLIS — DEC. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 450 head; shipments, 150 head; market dull and slow.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 430 head; market a shade higher; good to choice lambs, $3 75@4 25; fair to good lambs, $2 50@3 50; fair to good sheep, $2 00@2 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 3,100 head; market fairly active and higher than yesterday; choice mediums heavy, $5 25@5 40; mixed and heavy packing, $5 25@5 40; good to choice lights, $5 25@5 40; common light, $5 00@5 30; pigs, $4 75@5 30.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 6.—Hogs quiet and lower at $4 60@5 35. Receipts, 6,100 head; shipments, 2,700 head.

Cattle steady at $2 00@4 50. Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 200 head.

Sheep easier at $1 25@3 50. Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 600 head. Lambs weaker at $2 50@4 00.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Better Stock Market Expected in the New Year.

TRADING IN SECURITIES LAGGARD.

Birmingham Traction Weak and Slumps a Fraction.

PHILLIE STEADY AT LATE QUOTATIONS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1893.

Up to the present moment the general financial situation has undergone no material change. The bull and bear factions are about equally divided in regard to the future movement of stocks. The bulls are quite vigorous in claiming that prices are bound to advance speedily, while the bears are equally ardent in asserting that lower values will prevail. The immense surplus held by the New York banks must have an effect as soon as confidence is restored, for this large amount invested in securities cannot fail to boom values. The announcement of what the tariff is likely to be and the certainty that it can be no worse than what has been announced has already caused a better feeling in the mercantile world. Business of all kinds will naturally improve a little with the approach of the holidays, and the outlook for spring is now better than it has been since the panic. The street is expecting a much better stock market after the beginning of the new year.

The trading on the local stock exchange was not as active as on yesterday, but 255 shares of stock being sold. The sales yesterday amounted to 695 shares. The feature of the market was the weakness of Birmingham traction, which sold on the first call at 15¾ and on the after call at 15¼. This is the low water mark in the history of this stock, the lowest previous sale on the exchange being at 15⅝. It is said that sales have been made on the street as low as 14¼. The condition of the company is not altogether satisfactory, and to this is ascribed the weakness of the stock. Central traction was offered down to 20¼, and Citizens traction sold again at 59⅞. For Pleasant Valley 18 was bid, and one small lot of Duquesne traction was sold at 22⅞. Pittsburgh and Manchester tractions were quoted about as usual.

In the natural gas group Philadelphia company was strong and again held steadily up to 22 bid, the same as on yesterday, while there was one sale at 22⅛. The good condition of the company and the certainty that the company is on the verge of opening up a new oil field seem to be the factors which combine to hold the stock firm. There was no change in the other gas stocks.

Air brake has weakened as against its standing a few days ago, and to-day was sold at 136½. It was offered down from 137¼ to 137 and on the last call closed at 132 bid. Switch and Signal continued on the upward move, and the highest bidding mark touched to-day was 15½, while there was one transaction at 15¼. United States glass common was weak and was offered down to 28¼. Some months ago it was stated in this column that there would be a turning over in the United States company and that the stock would sell below what it was then quoted. It was quoted at 65 then; it was offered at 28½ to-day. Both predictions have been fulfilled.

Fidelity title and trust company was sold to-day at 120. A very short time ago 125 was asked. Bonds were quoted at about the usual prices and the market closed dull with a weak inclination.

The present condition of the General electric company has given rise to much speculation as to the future of its business. Its friends say it has over 3,000 central station companies tied to it by contracts binding those companies to purchase all supplies at high prices, and that a large revenue is thus assured, the General electric company being bound by such contracts not to sell its apparatus in competition with any of these 3,000 customers. The advocates of the principal competitor of the General company say that the contracts between the General company and its customers will prove to be the rock upon which it may split. There is not one of these stations that cannot be duplicated in capacity with modern machinery, less expensive to operate, and which can be installed for less than one-half of the capital of any such company. The General electric company having bound itself not to sell apparatus to competing companies has thus left the door wide open to its competitors, among them the Westinghouse electric and manufacturing company, which has always avoided the making of contracts limiting the use of its apparatus to any place. Already in numerous instances competing lighting companies using the Westinghouse company's apparatus have been started and have been enabled by reason of superior service to take the cream of the trade, and it requires no prophet to see that unless all of these exclusive contracts of the General company are set aside both that company and its customers will be continually handicapped.

During the year, including its work now in progress, the Pleasant Valley company has put about $50,000 in improvements. The company is now replacing the old iron rails on certain parts of the line in Pittsburgh and Allegheny with good steel rails, and when the work is completed the track will consist of good steel rails throughout.

The new contract between the Reading and the Finance company explains how the receivers have recently been flush of money. The Finance company holds over $8,000,000 worth of assets against $3,000,000 money advanced. If the receivers can get the Finance company to advance $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 more Reading will not need reorganizing.

Birmingham bonds were weak along with the stock, being offered down to 95½, while 94½ was bid.

Traction bonds closed as follows: Citizens traction 5s, 106¾ asked; Birmingham traction 5s, 94½ bid, 95½ asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 100 asked; Manchester traction 5s, 101½ asked.

The following sales were made:

FIRST CALL.

25 shares Citizens traction	59⅞

SECOND CALL.

10 shares Birmingham traction	15¾
20 shares Fidelity T. & T. Co.	120

AFTER CALL.

40 shares Air Brake	136½
10 shares Air Brake	136½

THIRD CALL.

50 shares Philadelphia company	22
50 shares Philadelphia company	22⅛
25 shares Switch and Signal	15¼
15 shares Duquesne traction	22⅞

AFTER CALL.

10 shares Birmingham traction	15¼

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Iron & Glass dollar sav. bank	....	153
Keystone bank of Pitts.	....	90
M. & M. national bank	....	70
Odd Fellows savings bank	67	....
Enterprise savings, Alle'y	....	90
Allegheny heating company	94	....
Bridgewater gas	37	50
Ohio Valley	22	....
Peoples natural gas	22	....
Philadelphia company	22	22⅛
Central traction	20	20½
Citizens traction	59¾	60
Pittsburgh traction	55	57
Pleasant Valley traction	18	19
Birmingham traction	15⅜	15½
Duquesne traction	22⅞	23
Manchester traction	37½	38¼
La Noria mining company	6c	....
Luster mining	10	....
Mon. navigation company	....	75
Monongahela water	28¾	29⅛
Union storage company	....	51
Union Switch & Signal	15½	16½
Union Switch & Signal pfd.	....	33
Westinghouse air brake	132	137
Standard undergr'd cable	74	....
U. S. glass common	28	28½

MONETARY.

The local money market is substantially unchanged and the discount rate is steady at 6 per cent for time and call loans. Currency is plenty, while eastern exchange is scarce and in demand. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,251,499 63
Yesterday's balances	329,176 52
Same day last week—	
Exchanges	2,021,129 25
Balances	412,331 37
Same day last year—	
Exchanges	$2,787,143 27
Balances	378,630 49

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Money on call easy at 1@1½; last loan, 1½; closed at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3¼@5½. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86¾@4 87 for demand and at $4 84¼@4 84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4 85½@4 88. Commercial bills, $4 83@4 83½. Silver certificates, 69⅝ bid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Bank clearings, $92,444,279; balances, $6,547,674.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Bank clearings, $15,854,234; balances, $1,771,090. Money, 1@1½ per cent. Exchange on New York par and 5c premium for cash, mainly the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Bank clearings, $10,995,796; balances, $1,557,518.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Bank clearings, $2,369,135; balances, $387,714.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Bank clearings, $4,103,726; balances, $4,466,133. Money quiet at 7@8 per cent. Exchange on New York, 60@75c premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Clearings, $1,849,097.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Clearings, $15,924,000. New York exchange, 25c premium. Sterling exchange, quiet but firm; actual, $4 84½@4 87. Money plenty; rates at 5@7 per cent.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—New York exchange selling at par. Clearings, $347,605 16; balances, $77,554 29.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Consols for money, 97⅝; for account, 98; Canadian Pacific, 76⅜; Erie, 15⅜; Erie 2ds, 78; Illinois Central, 96¼; Mexican ordinary, 15; St. Paul, 66¾; New York Central, 10⅝; Pennsylvania, 51½; Reading, 11; Mexican Central new 4s, 56¼. Bar silver, 32 1-16d per ounce. Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and 3 months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 57c for the account.

General Produce.

CINCINNATI — DEC. 6.—Flour in light demand. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 59c. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 40½@41c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 32¼@33c. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2, 54c. Pork quiet at $13 25. Lard in good demand at $8 00. Bulkmeats in light demand at $7 25. Bacon quiet at $9 75. Whisky in good demand; sales, 687 barrels at $1 15. Butter stronger. Sugar steady. Eggs firm at 22c. Cheese in good demand.

BALTIMORE—DEC. 6.—Flour market steady with slightly improved demand; western extra, $2 25@2 75. Wheat dull and quiet; No. 3 red spot, 64@64½c; December, 66@66½c; January, 67¼@67½c; May, 72¼@72⅜c. Corn—Southern white, 40@40½c; yellow, 40@43½c. Oats—Ungraded western white, 33@35c; ungraded western mixed, 33@34c; No. 2 white, 35½c. Butter—Western, 26@27c.

MILWAUKEE — DEC. 6. — Flour quiet. Wheat firm; May, 65⅝c; No. 2 spring, 61½c; No. 1 northern, 65½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29@31c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49c; sample, 40@49c. Rye higher; No. 1, 48⅜c. Provisions steadier. Pork, $12 75. Lard, $8 00.

TOLEDO—DEC. 6.—Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 cash, 63½c; May, 69½c. Corn steady and firmer; No. 2 cash, 37½c; No. 3, 36½c; No. 4, 36c. Oats quiet; cash, 30½c. Rye dull; cash, 50c. Cloverseed active and steady; prime cash, $5 82½; January, $5 87½; February, $5 92½.

DULUTH—DEC. 6.—This market was quiet but strong to-day. Close—No. 1 hard cash, 61½c; December, 61½c; May, 65⅜c; No. 1 northern cash, 60½c; December, 60⅜c; May, 65⅜c; No. 2 northern cash, 37c; No. 3, 52½c; rejected, 48½c; on track, No. 1 northern to arrive, 60½c.

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 6.—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 2 red, 55½c. Corn in demand; No. 2 mixed, 30⅜@30⅝c; No. 2 white, 31c. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed, 27¾@28c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c. Eggs quiet at 21½c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO — DEC. 6.—Cattle steady; western heifers, $3 25@3 30; light steers, $3 75@4 00; veals lower; fair to choice, $6 25@7 75.

Hogs lower for pigs, others steady; mediums and heavy, $5 55@5 60; mixed packers, $5 60; pigs, $5 60@5 70; Yorkers, $5 55@5 60.

Sheep and lambs firm; sheep higher; fair to good sheep, $2 75@3 25; choice, $3 40; extra wethers, $4 25@4 85; Canada lambs, $4 60@5 00; native lambs, fair to choice, $3 75@4 75.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market lower and dull; native steers of 1,200 ℔ sold at $3 50, and lighter ones down to $2 50; some feeders sold at $3 30; cows and heifers, $1 70@2 25; grass Texas steers, $2 30@3 00; cows, $1 65@2 15.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,300 head; shipments, 300 head; market 10c lower; butchers, $5 20@5 30; mixed, $4 70@5 20; light, $4 90@5 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, none; market strong; heavy native sheep and lambs sold at $3 25@3 75; western sheep, $2 75.

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 400 head; market weaker; Texas steers, $1 50@3 40; shipping steers, $4 10@5 55; Texans and native cows, $1 50@3 40; butchers' stock, $3 25@4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market 5@10c lower; bulk, $5 00@5 15; heavy packers and mixed, $4 90@5 20; light Yorkers and pigs, $5 05@5 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, none; market slow and weak.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co.: Pennsylvania Central, 49⅞@50; Reading, 10½@10⅝; Lehigh Valley, 39⅜@39⅝; Lehigh navigation, 52@53; Philadelphia & Erie, 25@26; Northern Pacific common, 6⅛@6⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 22@23; Metropolitan traction, 106@106½; Philadelphia traction, 96¾@97.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Pig iron quiet; American, $12 00@15 00. Copper barely steady; lake, $10 30 bid. Lead easy; domestic, $3 30. Tin barely steady; straits, $20 65. Spelter steady; domestic, $3 85; sales on 'change, 10 tons spot tin at $20 65, and 50 tons December at $20 65.

Turpentine.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 6.—Rosin nothing doing. Spirits, nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c. Turpentine dull; hard, $1 00; soft, $1 60; virgin, $1 60.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Spirits steady at 26½c. Rosin firm at $1 05.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Local Grain Market Shows Firmness in Spots.

FLOUR TRADE REMAINS VERY QUIET.

Prime Grades of Butter in Demand and Eggs Are Steady.

A LULL IN THE WOOL TRADE JUST NOW

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1893.

There has been but little change in the grain markets lately. For a while the oat and hay markets were disposed to be a little weak on the large receipts, but this week both are evincing a disposition to be strong. Receipts of hay have fallen off considerably recently, and since the offerings are not so large prices are a little firmer. There is not much disposition to trade in oats, but values are steady to firm. No important change has occurred in corn and local lots are steady at quotations. The supplies of feed are moderate and the trade quiet. There is but little doing in the flour trade, as jobbers are pretty well supplied and are holding off. Buckwheat flour is firm and rye flour quiet and steady. There is little doing in wheat, and millers are only buying for immediate needs.

The butter market is only fairly active, and while high grade creameries are in good demand they are not overly abundant. Prime prints are in small supply and all arrivals are readily marketed at firm prices. The egg market is quiet, but prices remain steady, the cold weather having created a better feeling in this line of goods. The demand for poultry, both live and dressed, is quiet and the market is dull with prices easy.

The wool market has been quiet during the past week. The lull in trade is a sort of a natural sequence after a couple of weeks of good business. The recurrence of the Thanksgiving holiday interfered with trade somewhat last week. The current wants of mills have been pretty well satisfied now, and there are very few buyers on the market. Prices are practically nominal and without material change. Receipts continue light, especially of fine fleeces, as the views of western holders are still above a parity with seaboard prices.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The closing bids and offers on the grain exchange were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
SPOT.		
Old No. 2 yellow shelled corn	44	44½
No. 2 yellow ear corn	44½	48
FIVE DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	....	45
No. 1 white oats	35¼	36¼
No. 2 white oats	35	36
No. 1 timothy hay	$13 50	$13 75
No. 2 timothy hay	11 50	12 50
Clover and timothy hay	11 25	....
Loose baled hay	....	17 00
No. 1 prairie hay	8 75	9 00
TEN DAYS.		
No. 1 red winter wheat	....	68
Old No. 2 yellow shelled corn	44	45
New No. 2 yel. shelled corn	42¼	42½
New No. 2 yellow ear corn	44½	45
No. 1 white oats	35½	36
No. 2 white oats	35	35½
Winter wheat bran	$15 00	$15 50
No. 1 timothy hay	13 50	13 75
No. 1 prairie hay	8 50	9 00
January hay	13 75	14 00

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—1 car corn, 9 cars hay, 1 car wheat, 1 car flour, 1 car malt; P., C., C. & St. L.—1 car flour, 12 cars corn, 3 cars oats, 2 cars hay, 1 car feed; P. & L. E.—2 cars hay, 2 cars flour, 1 car malt.

Sales—2 cars No. 2 new yellow shelled corn, 10 days, 42½c.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 65@66c; No. 2 red, 63@64c; No. 3, 58@60c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 42@42½c; old do., 44@45c; high mixed do., 41@42c; mixed do., 39@40c; No. 2 yellow ear, old, 45@46c; do. new, 44@45c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 35½@36c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; extra, No. 3 white, 34@34½c; mixed, 32@33c.

RYE—New No. 1, 56@57c; No. 2 western, 53@54c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 00@4 25; fancy spring patents, $4 15@4 40; fancy straight winter wheat, $3 50@3 75; clear winter, $3 40@3 65; straight XXX bakers', $3 00@3 50. Rye flour, $3 25@3 50.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $15 00@15 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $17 50@18 00; No. 2 do., $16 50@17 00; brown middlings, $15 00@16 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $14 00@14 50; No. 1 do., $13 50@13 75; No. 2 do. $12 50@13 50; clover hay, $11 00@11 50; mixed clover and timothy hay, $10 25@11 00; loose from country wagons, $18 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oat, $7 00@7 50; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 00@8 00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed by the car, $1 85 per bushel; in job lots, $1 95@2 05 per bushel, according to quality; cloverseed, $6 95@7 00 per bushel by the car.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25 per barrel; choice, $3 25@3 50; common, $1 75@2 00.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 90@2 00 per bushel; imported pea, 3½-bushel bags, $1 60@1 65; lima, 4¼@4½c per ℔.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 29@30c; choice Ohio brands, 24@25c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@24c.

CHEESE—New York, new, 12½@13c; Ohio, new, 11½@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 14¼@15c; Ohio Swiss, 13½@14c; imported Swiss, 24½@25c; limburger, 13½@14c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $7 00@8 00 per barrel; country, $4 00@6 00.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $2 00@2 25 per box; Jersey, per box $1 75@2 00, per barrel $5 50@6 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 23@25c; pickled, 17@20c; selected cold storage, 21@22c.

FLOUR—Buckwheat, $2 00@2 50.

GAME—Quail, per doz., $2 00@2 25; pheasants, per doz., $5 00@5 50; woodcock, per doz., $3 50@4 00; squirrels, per doz., $1 00@1 25; rabbits, per pair, 30@35c; saddle of venison, 13@15c; whole carcass, 10@11c; wild ducks, $2 00@3 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, $1 00@1 50 each.

GRAPES—Concord, 9-℔ baskets 17@18c, 5-℔ do. 8@10c; Delaware, 9-℔ 25@30c, 5-℔ do. 13@15c; Niagara, 9-℔ 20@25c, 5-℔ do. 13@15c; Salem, 9-℔ 20@25c, 5-℔ do. 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 4@5c per ℔; shellbarks, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; hickory nuts, 50@60c; walnuts, 25@30c; butternuts, 25@30c.

ONIONS—Onions, $1 50@1 75 per barrel, 40@50c per bushel.

PEAS—Green, by the bushel, $1 30 split, barrel $5 25.

POTATOES—On track, York state fancy burbanks, 55@60c per bushel; mixed varieties, 50@55c per bushel; from store, fancy, 65@70c per bushel; common, 60@65c per bushel; fancy Jersey sweet potatoes, kiln dried sweets, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; choice do., $3 00@3 25 per barrel; medium do., $1 50@1 75 per barrel; Baltimore sweets, $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 40@50c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 30@50c; live ducks, 40@65c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; spring dressed, 9@10c; dressed turkeys, 7½@13c; live turkeys, 6@10c.

SALT—No. 1, 75c per barrel; No. 1 extra, 85c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges, Messina, $3 00@3 50 as to size per box; Florida, $2 25@2 50; lemons, $4 00@4 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 60@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@1 50 per bunch; pineapples, $6 00@10 00 per 100, according to size.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per 100, $4 00@5 00; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; celery, 20@25c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90c per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per ℔; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $3 00@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $5 75@7 00; tallow, 4¼@5c per ℔; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per ℔; do. mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 35@40c. Peanuts—Green, 5½@6½c; do. roasted, $1 25@1 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5c; powdered, 5c; standard granulated, 4½c; granulated in bags, 4½c; confectioners' A, 4.44c; soft A, 4.31@4.35c; yellow, 3½@3½c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24 83-100@24 37-100c; fancy packages, 27@29c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 34½@35c; Java, 36½@37c; Maracaibo, 29@30c; Santos, 22½@28½c; Rio, 22½@28c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32@34½c; Java, 33½@34c; Rio, 20½@21½c; Maracaibo, 26@27c; Santos, 22½@23c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6½@6¾c; choice head, 5¾@6c; fair, 4@4½c; crystal, 3@3⅜c; Japan, 5½@6c.

SYRUP—Best, 28c; choice to fancy sugar, 26@27c; common to fair, 21@22c; black strap, 10@12c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 39c; choice new crop, 38c; fancy old, 36c; choice old, 35c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 5¾c per gallon; Ohio test, 6½c; headlight, 150°, 6½c; water white, 6¾c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 50@52c.

FRUIT—Valencia raisins, 6c per ℔; Ondara, 7c; California sultana seedless, in bags, 7c; London layers, $1 90 per box; currants, 2⅝c; California prunes, in boxes, 7@9½c; citron, 12@13c; lemon peel, 10@11c; orange peel, 12½@13c; raspberries, per bbl, 19½c; pitted cherries, 13c; apples, 11c; dates, 5c; figs, 7½@13c; peaches, 10½@11c; pears, 12½c; plums, 12½c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 20@1 75; extra peaches, $1 75@2 00; seconds, $1 10@1 20; pie peaches, 80@85c; corn, 90c@$1 35; beans, 60c@$1 75; cherries, $1 80@2 50; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75; pears, $1 15@1 90; peas, soaked, 65c; marrowfat, 95c@$1 25; early June, $1 50@1 65; French, 100 cans in case, $17 50, or $1 65@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 40@2 45; plums, 2½-℔, $1 70; pumpkin, 3-℔, 75c; strawberries, 2-℔, 95c; raspberries, 2-℔, $1 10; succotash, 2-℔, $1 40; tomatoes, $1 05@1 30; mackerel, $1 25@2 15; oysters, 60c@1 70; salmon, $1 00@1 95; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 25; domestic, 59@85c; chipped beef, $1 30@2 25; corned beef, 14-℔, $12 75; 2-℔, $1 85; deviled ham, $1 50; roast beef, 2-℔, $1 85; sausage, $1 20@1 50.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2, large barrels, $17 00; halves, $8 90; quarters, $4 65; kits, $1 20@1 60; herring, barrels, $3 90; halves, $2 50; Alaska red salmon, barrels, $15 00; halves, $8 00; Holland herring, barrels, $7 50; white hoop, per keg, 65c; white fish, one-half barrels, $5 25; one-fourth barrels, $2 90; pails, $1 35; codfish, 100-℔ bales, 5¼@6c.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 9½c; do., medium, 10c; do., small, 10½c; trimmed hams, 10½c; extra family breakfast bacon, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 11½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 8½c; dried beef in sets, 10c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 13c; dried beef, flats, 9c; California hams, 8½c; bacon shoulders, 8½c; clear bellies, 9½c.

DRY SALT MEATS — Shoulders, 8c; clear bellies, 8⅜c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $16 00; light, $17 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 ℔, 9½c; half barrels, 120 ℔, 9½c; tubs, 60 ℔, 9⅝c; buckets, 20 ℔, 9⅞c; 50-℔ tin cans, 2 in a case, 9½c; 10-℔ tin pails, 6 in a case, 10c; 5-℔ tin pails, 12 in a case, 10⅛c; 3-℔ tin pails, 20 in a case, 10⅛c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 9½c. Western Compound—Tierces, 350 ℔, 6¾c; half barrels, 7c; tubs, 7⅛c; buckets, 7⅜c; 50-℔ tin cans, 2 in a rack, 7c; 10-℔ tin cans, 6 in a case, 7½c; 5-℔ tin pails, 12 in a case, 7⅝c; 3-℔ tin pails, 20 in a case, 7¾c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—DEC. 6.—Flour—Receipts, 25,800 barrels; exports, 10,600 barrels; sales, 7,000 packages. Wheat—Receipts, 2,300 bushels; exports, 27,900 bushels; sales, 890,000 bushels futures and 358,000 bushels spot; spot market dull, closing firm; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 68⅝@68⅞c; afloat, 69⅝@69⅞c; f. o. b., 70⅛@70⅞c; ungraded red, 70c; No. 1 northern, 72⅝@70½c; options opened very dull, but steady; No. 2 red, January, 68⅞@69½c, closed at 69½c; March, 71⅞@72c, closed at 72c; May, 73½@74¼c, closed at 74¼c; December, 67⅝@68⅜c, closed at 68⅜c. Corn—Spot market dull, closing firm; No. 2, 45⅝c in elevator; 47½@47¼c afloat; No. 3, 44¼@45c. Option was steady early and firmer later on decrease in *Bradstreet's* visible, decreasing movement west and recent good cash demand, closed strong at ⅜c net advance; January, 44⅛@45⅝c, closed at 45½c; December, 45½@46c, closed at 46c. Spot market steady and moderately active, No. 2, 34@34½c; No. 2 delivered, 35@35½c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 2 white, 36¼@36½c; No. 3 white, 34⅝c; track mixed western, 35@36c; track white western, 36@40c; track white state, 38@40c; option market was quiet all day, but generally firmer with corn, closing ⅜c net advance; January, 34⅝@34⅝c, closed at 34⅝c; May, 36¼@36½c, closed at 36½c; December, 33⅝@34c, closed at 34c. Butter firm; western dairy, 17@22c; do. creamery, 20@28c; do. factory, 16½@19c; Elgins, 28c; state dairy, 19@26½c; do. creamery, 22@26c. Cheese steady; state, large, 9@11⅜c; small, 10½@12½c; part skims, 4@9½c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs quieter; state and Pennsylvania, 24½@27c; icehouse, 18@23½c; western fresh, 24½@26c; southern, 23@24½c; receipts, 3,456 packages. Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 27½@1 32½. Turpentine easy. Rice market quiet; domestic, fair to extra, 3⅜@5½c; Japan, 4½@4¼c. Beef quiet. Cutmeats steady; pickled bellies, 8½@9c; pickled hams, 9½@9¾c. Lard dull; western steam closed at $8 60. Cottonseed oil weaker and dull; prime crude, 27@28c; off grade, 24@27c; yellow butter grades, 29c; yellow choice, 38c; yellow prime, 33@34c; yellow off grade, 30@33c; prime white, 38@39c.

MINNEAPOLIS—DEC. 6.—Wheat was dull and inactive in the early part of the session, but with better demand at a fraction advance more activity was noted. Later reports from the country indicated steady but rather quiet farm marketing. Nothing to speak of was done in December, as that wheat is now held for the storage. May wheat opened at 63½c, sold up to 63⅝c and closed there. Track wheat closed: No. 1 hard, 62c; No. 1 northern, 60⅝c; No. 2 northern, 59c; receipts, 274 cars; shipments, 24 cars. The cash wheat was active with a very strong demand from local millers. Elevator companies bought but little, the price being too near the May price to pay carrying charges. Shippers were not in it. No. 1 hard sold at 62c; No. 1 northern mostly at 60½c, and No. 2 northern at 59@59½c. Millers generally report scattering sales of flour, which, taken as a whole, make a fair amount daily. Wheat prices are claimed to be too high compared with flour prices, and this checks all attempts toward more than small business. The production is not large, however. The flour shipments to-day were large, but they included five days' shipments on the "Soo" road. Shipments, 40,279 barrels. First patents, $3 35@3 75; second patents, $3 05@3 35; fancy and export bakers', $1 80@1 90; low grades in bags, $1 20@1 25. The added daily output of mills grinding to-day will probably aggregate 22,800 barrels. The feed market was steady. Bran, $9 50@10 00; shorts, $10 50.

Continued on Fifth Page.

AGAINST RADICAL CHANGES.

Comptroller Eckels Upholds the Currency Laws.

NOT INSUFFICIENT IN THE CRISIS.

He Asks the Power of Removing Dishonest Bank Officials.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, which will be submitted to congress to-morrow, is more brief than the report usually made by that officer. It shows 3,796 national banks to have been in operation at the close of the report year, with a capital stock of $695,558,120, represented by 7,450,000 shares, held by 300,000 shareholders.

At the last report of condition the total resources of the banks then in operation was $3,109,563,284 36. The total amount of circulation was, on October 21, $209,311,993, a net increase during the year of $36,886,972. During the year 119 banks were organized in 33 states and territories with a capital stock of $11,230,000, distributed as follows: Forty-four with a capital stock of $5,135,000 in the eastern states; 41 with a capital stock of $2,340,000 west of the Mississippi river, and 34 with a capital stock of $3,755,000 in the central and southern states.

BANK CHANGES IN A YEAR.

Within the same period 158 banks suspended, with a capital stock of $30,300,000. Of this number 86, with a capital stock of $18,205,000, resumed, and 65 passed into the hands of receivers, with a capital stock of $10,885,000. At the close of the year seven remained in the charge of examiners pending resumption. A comparison of the history of the banks for the year 1893 with that of 1892 shows the following changes: Banks organized decreased 44, receiverships increased 48, voluntary liquidations decreased seven, corporate extensions decreased 47, expirations of corporate extensions decreased seven. The total gain of active banks was eight, and the increase in capital stock was $1,689,455.

The aggregate resources or liabilities on October 3, 1893, the date of the last report of condition, compared with those of September 30, 1893, were $400,531,613 less. The shrinkage in liabilities is accounted for by a decrease between the dates mentioned in the following items: Capital stock, $8,032,677; individual deposits, $314,298,653, and bank and bankers' deposits, $181,338,125. The decrease in resources, as follows: Loans and discounts, $327,406,926; stocks, etc., $5,965,564, and due from banks and bankers, $132,054,654. Cash of all kinds increased $30,968,606, including $3,410,815 in gold. United States bonds held for all purposes increased $40,601,250.

ECKELS'S AMENDMENTS.

The following amendments to the national banking laws are recommended by the comptroller:

(1) That every association may issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited.

(2) That the semi-annual duty on circulation be so reduced as to equal one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum.

(3) That the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of a bank for violations of law, first giving such officers and directors an opportunity to be heard, leaving the vacancy so created to be filled in the usual way.

(4) That no executive officer of a bank or employe thereof be permitted to borrow funds of such bank in any manner, except upon application to and approval by the board of directors.

(5) That the assistant cashier, in the absence or inability of the cashier of a national bank to act, be authorized and empowered to sign the circulating notes of such bank.

(6) That the law may be amended by appropriate legislation so as to empower some class of public officers to administer the general oaths required by the provisions of the national bank act.

(7) That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the comptroller of the currency may require.

WANTS TWO GENERAL EXAMINERS.

(8) The the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered to appoint two general examiners of conspicuous ability and experience, to be paid out of the reimbursable funds, whose duty it shall be to visit, assist and supervise the various examiners in their several districts, in order to secure uniformity in method and greater efficiency in work.

(9) That the law be so amended as to provide that the compensation of all bank examiners be fixed by the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Upon the subject of currency legislation is the following:

The comptroller has been urged to make some specific recommendation with respect to a revision of the law so far as it pertains to the issuing of currency. After a careful consideration of the question the comptroller is of the opinion that, aside from the amendments heretofore suggested—allowing banks to issue circulating notes to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds held to secure circulation and abolishing a portion of the tax on national bank circulation—the public good will be best subserved at this time by making no radical change in the provisions of the law as it now stands.

The financial situation of the past months was not the result of either a lack in the volume of currency, of which there is now a plethora, nor a want of elasticity in the present system of issuing it, but arose from a loss of confidence on the part of the people in the solvency of the distinctively monetary institutions of the country. It is worthy of note and of serious consideration that at the very time the scarcity of currency for business purposes was at its height the country's volume of currency was increasing most rapidly, and the amount per capita was much larger than in any recent year.

CONFIDENCE IS MOST NEEDED.

Under the same peculiar condition of affairs which marked the monetary situation from May to September, no system, no matter how elastic, nor volume of currency however large, could afford relief. As long as confidence is destroyed and credit wanting money hoarding will go on and additional issues but add to the hoardings and give but little, if any, actual relief. On the other hand, when confidence and credit abound there exists little need for an abundant circulating medium, because under such condition of affairs the amount of actual money required to transact the daily business affairs of life is reduced to a minimum.

The statistics show that the volume of business carried on through cash transactions is an average of but 8.7 per cent, and as the monetary conditions of the country become more fixed and confidence in them established, cash transactions will decrease and credit transactions correspondingly increase. This fact is to be considered in connection with all plans having as their sole object an increase of the volume of bank note or other paper currency, and coupled with this is the further one that no issue is so dangerous to a people's prosperity as a large paper issue, unless such paper rests upon a proper foundation, is absolutely redeemable and convertible in coin upon the demand of the noteholder, and surrounded with every safeguard as to supervision of issue and redemption.

In view of the fact that there is now a very great abundance of unemployed currency in the country, as is shown by the daily money returns from the commercial centers, it would seem that whatever need appeared some months since for enlarging to any marked extent the circulating medium has now ceased to exist; and therefore congress is afforded an opportunity of giving to the whole subject that careful research and investigation that its importance in all of its bearings demands. It will not do to place upon the statute books any experimental legislation upon this subject, but whenever a new law governing bank note issues is enacted it must be one that immediately upon going into operation commands in every respect the confidence of the whole people and insures to them a system of currency issue as safe in every respect as the present one, but with none of its defects.

In the meantime it is respectfully suggested that congress, either through a monetary commission created for such purpose or through the appropriate committees, obtain detailed information of the various systems of banks of issue now in operation, and also such information as is to be ascertained from skilled students of finance and practical financiers, that it may be able to formulate a system complete and harmonious.

A SMASHED TRUST.

The National Window Glass Company Has at Last Gone to Pieces.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—The National glass company disbanded here to-night, in accordance with a determination arrived at at a meeting held in Chicago yesterday forenoon.

The company was an association of window glass makers and dealers formed about two years ago under the laws of Wisconsin. It was hoped that all the prominent dealers in the country would come into the combination. Although the members deny that it was a trust, the object of the association was to bind the jobbers to buy their stock of glass only of certain manufacturers, members of the association. The projectors of the combination thus hoped to either force all the manufacturers into the combination or fence them off from the buyers, and to induce all the jobbers to join through fear.

Ex-Senator Vahr, of the Baumbach company of this city, who attended the meetings, said to-night: "We have had a funeral over the association, and that is the end of it. It will make no difference in the price of window glass. We have been buying in open market for two months past. It was not a trust, but simply an association of manufacturers and jobbers. We agreed to buy our glass of certain parties, but it fell through because we could not get all the companies to join us. We had a meeting in Chicago and decided to disband, and came here to complete the work because the association was organized under the laws of Wisconsin. The tariff does not cut any figure at all in the matter."

Most of the glass makers left for Chicago to-night.

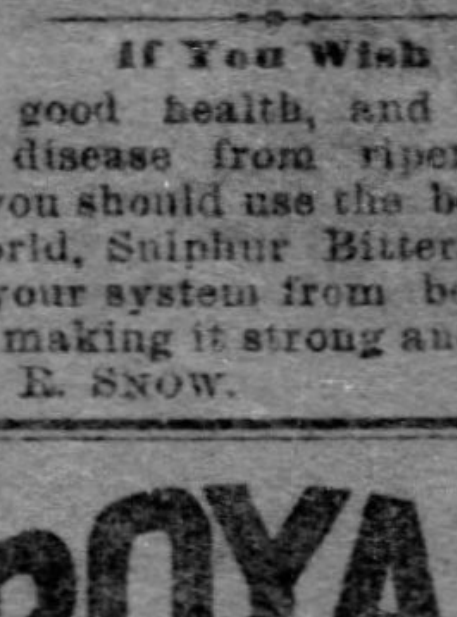
CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Members of the National glass company met at the auditorium to-day and left for Milwaukee by the 2 P. M. train. When the meeting was called to order to-day representatives of about 50 glass factories were present. Their attorney advised them that the proposed windup of the company's affairs would have to take place in Wisconsin, as the company was organized under the laws of that state, and the meeting was adjourned until to-night to take place in Milwaukee.

When the National glass company was formed two years ago a few concerns who were not in the compact offered goods at a lower price than the schedule rates, and the result was that all agreements made when the company was organized had to be broken as a means of self-preservation. The company was held together in the hope that by some means those outside of the organization could be brought in, but it is said the proposed reduction in tariff on glass is such that the manufacturers say that they see no chance of maintaining prices.

On this subject H. C. Newkirk, of Chicago, says: "There is a gloomy prospect for the makers of window glass if the Wilson tariff table is adopted. By this the tariff will be reduced about 60 per cent, bringing the price of glass down about $1 a box."

If You Wish

To enjoy good health, and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—REV. W. E. SNOW.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

AN ANTI-A. P. A. SOCIETY.

Though Quite New It Has Grown Surprisingly.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—The American protective association, the anti-Catholic society, exhibited such power in its recent elections in this city and state that steps have been taken to counteract its influences. A new society called the Society of Liberty and Loyalty has been recently organized, and within three weeks has gained over 3,000 members in this city alone, while in the state there are now at least 10,000 members. This already powerful organization has been formed since the election, taking as members all those who are opposed to interfering with the religious belief of any person. It especially aims to defeat any member of the American protective association, which it treats as a criminal league, dangerous to the community and to the state.

A MATRIMONIAL MIX.

New Spouses Secured in an Irregular Way.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 6.—Hubbard has a sensation. Mrs. Evan Pollett recently left her husband to visit friends in the west. Pollett soon after learned that she had been married again at Cleveland to William Reed without the formality of a divorce, and desiring to even up matters, he secured another wife, marrying Miss Lizzie Bowen. To-day Mrs. Pollett No. 1 returned to Hubbard with husband No. 2 and the quartet had a lively meeting. Mrs. Pollett and Reed finally left, and Pollett and wife No. 2 are living together.

The Forefathers of Gladstone.

Some one has discovered that Mr. Gladstone, who was born in Liverpool of Scotch parents, is actually of Scandinavian descent, his family having migrated across the North sea at some remote period. If this is true it may account for the premier's wonderful strength and activity which enables him at 84 years of age to perform feats of endurance with apparent ease and enjoyment.

They Are Eaten Up by Greediness.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Those gentlemen who are now reducing wages are rapacious protectionists who are in business for what they can get out of the people. For their benefit all tariff bills have been made heretofore and they are taking the coward's method of influencing action upon the Wilson bill. They are a disgrace to their country.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick, and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels, and make you well. Dose, one pill.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Andrew Hein	McKees Rocks
Katie L. Schaffacher	Crafton
Chas. P. Johnsson	Pittsburgh
Frances P. Cole	Pittsburgh
John McNutt	Rostraver township
Laura Fisher	Rostraver township
Elisha P. Bennett	Braddock
Annie M. Evans	Braddock
Duncan Parker	Allegheny
Sarah E. Hartley	Allegheny
Anton Wancura	Bridgeville
Eva Huntik	Bridgeville
John E. Pinkerton	Allegheny
Lillian F. Watson	Pittsburgh
Jacob Waller	Glassport
Sarah Roberts	Coal Valley
Simon W. Detar	Irwin
Nettie Littelle	Pittsburgh
James L. Echard	New Kensington
Sarah K. Sharer	New Kensington
Frank J. Frend	Pittsburgh
Dora Priwz	Pittsburgh
Louis T. Hogen	Pittsburgh
Lena Straley	Pittsburgh
James McCallion	Allegheny
Clara J. Smiley	New Castle
Nickolaus	Pittsburgh
Louise Ax	Pittsburgh
George A. Anderson	Chartiers
Jasie Rappel	Chartiers
Francis A. Hanna	Versailles township
Mary E. Cooley	Long Run
Simon Cameron	Hoboken
Christina Mertz	Hoboken
William Weller	McKeesport
Mattie A. Grabman	McKeesport
Henry Giesy	West Deer township
Minnie Geiser	West Deer township
Harry A. Kessler	Pittsburgh
Lizzie de Frober	Homestead
Solomon Gordon	Pittsburgh
Rebecca Werbalinsky	Pittsburgh
John L. Raner	Allegheny
Sarah A. Blow	Brinton
Curtis A. Craig	Callery Junction
Dillie Dunlap	Callery Junction
Adam F. Hess	New Bethlehem
Amalia Coick	Pittsburgh
Nicklas Miller	L. St. Clair township
Katie Perrung	St. Clair township
John Brandis	Elliott borough
Lizzie Luchs	Elliott borough

DIED.

CASKEY—On Friday, Dec. 1, 1893, at 10:45 o'clock P. M., Mrs. CHARLOTTE W. CASKEY, widow of Samuel W. Caskey, in the 83d year of her age

McBRIDE—On Friday, December 1, 1893, at 9 A. M., PATRICK McBRIDE, aged 71 years 2 months and 9 days.

MORRISON—On Sunday morning, December 3, 1893, at 5:30, JAMES G. MORRISON, aged 51 years.

LIDDELL—On Saturday, December 2, 1893, at 12 noon, ROBERT LIDDELL, aged 56 years.

LOTZ—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., JOHN H. LOTZ, in his 67th year.

KELLY—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 4:30 P. M., Mrs. ANN KELLY, widow of John Kelly, aged 55 years.

JEREMY—On Saturday, December 2, 1893, at 6:45 P. M., KATIE E., wife of the late George G. Jeremy.

HOLAHAN—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at her residence, Avalon, Pa., NELLIE, beloved wife of D. J. Holahan, in the 29th year of her age.

ECKERT—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 7:15 A. M., EMMA C. ALTVATER, wife of Chas. E. Eckert, aged 27 years.

DINKEY—At Munhall, on Sabbath morning, December 3, 1893, MARGARET ELIZABETH, daughter of Alva C. and Margaret Stewart Dinkey, aged 10 months and 3 days.

CLINE—At Wilkins township, near Turtle Creek, on Friday, December 1, 1893, at 7 A. M., Mrs. REBECCA W. CLINE, in her 85th year.

BERG—At her residence, Verona, Allegheny Valley railroad, on Saturday afternoon, December 2, 1893, at 1:30 o'clock, CASSIE, wife of Henry Berg and daughter of the late B. Auth, aged 41 years 3 months and 4 days.

BARTLETT—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 5:50 o'clock A. M., FANNIE F. BARTLETT, in her 75th year.

ATKINSON—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 8 P. M., at her residence, corner Center avenue and Miller street, Mrs. NANCY ATKINSON, widow of John Atkinson.

WEYMAN—On Saturday, December 2, 1893, at 11:50 P. M., MARY S., beloved wife of Anthony H. Weyman and daughter of James and Mary Hefferman.

WATSON—On Saturday, December 2, 1893, at 9 P. M., THOMAS FAWCETT WATSON, Sr., in the 79th year of his age.

UNDERWOOD—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, Mrs. WM. UNDERWOOD, mother of Mrs. George Young and sister of Mrs. H. Bunting.

SLATER—At her residence, Virginia avenue, Mt. Washington, on Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 1 P. M., Mrs. ANNA L., wife of A. C. Slater, in the 29th year of her age.

SCHUESSLER—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 6:30 A. M., JOHN SCHUESSLER, Sr., aged 73 years.

SATTLER—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 10 A. M., ANNA MARIA SATTLER, aged 76 years 11 months 24 days, mother-in-law of Emil Poerstel.

McDOWELL—On Saturday morning, December 2, 1893, at 10 o'clock, ANNIE LORETTA, daughter of Hon. Heber and Mary McDowell, aged 2 years and 7 months.

MORGAN—On Sunday morning, December 3, 1893, CHARLES D. MORGAN, of McKeesport, aged 32 years.

MILES—On Saturday, December 2, 1893, at 5 o'clock P. M., SUSAN E., wife of Edwin Miles, aged 70 years.

BURKET—At 141 Jucunda street, Knoxville borough, on Monday, December 4, 1893, at 6 P. M., GEORGEANNA BURKET, wife of W. A. J. Burket.

BAKER—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., LYDIA, wife of Charles C. Baker, aged 41 years.

CARROLL—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 5:15 P. M., JOHANNA, relict of Michael Carroll, in her 68th year.

CREIGHTON—On Monday, December 4, 1893, at 12:15 o'clock A. M., ELLA CREIGHTON, aged 71 years.

DAVIS—On Tuesday morning, December 5, 1893, at 5 o'clock, MARIA H. DAVIS, widow of William G. Davis and mother of Mrs. John Phillips, in the 93d year of her age.

DOYLE—On Monday, December 4, 1893, MARY A., wife of Patrick Doyle, aged 32 years.

GARDNER—On Monday, December 4, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., WILLIAM M. GARDNER, in the 32d year of his age, at his residence, No. 53½ Kirkpatrick avenue.

KUIPERS—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., MAMIE KUIPERS, in her 20th year.

McKILLIPS—On Monday, December 4, 1893, at 7:35 A. M., BERTRAM GALBRAITH, son of C. E. and Rebecca Fulton McKillips, aged 1 year and 11 months.

PHILLIPS—On Monday morning, December 4, 1893, at 11:15 o'clock, JOHN PHILLIPS, in the 80th year of his age.

RYAN—On Monday, December 4, 1893, at 1:30 A. M., JAMES RYAN, father of M. J. Ryan, aged 55 years.

SEAMAN—On Monday, December 4, 1893, at 2:20 A. M., ARTHUR J. SEAMAN, aged 65 years. He was a member of Allegheny lodge No. 34, A. O. U. W.

SMITH—At Anderson, Ind., on Sunday morning, December 3, 1893, Mrs. ANNIE SMITH, mother of Conrad and the late Philip and John Smith, in the 86th year of her age.

WARD—On Monday, December 4, 1893, WILLIE, son of Albert and Mary Ward, aged 1 year 5 months.

WEAVER—On Monday, December 4, 1893, at 4 A. M., LOUISA, wife of John Weaver, nee Mangel, aged 55 years 9 months.

ZEHNDER—On Sunday, December 3, 1893, at 10:22 o'clock P. M., CHARLES J. ZEHNDER, at his residence, 109 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, aged 60 years 8 months and 9 days.

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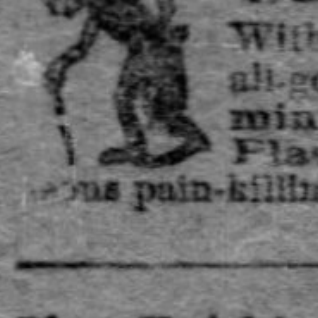

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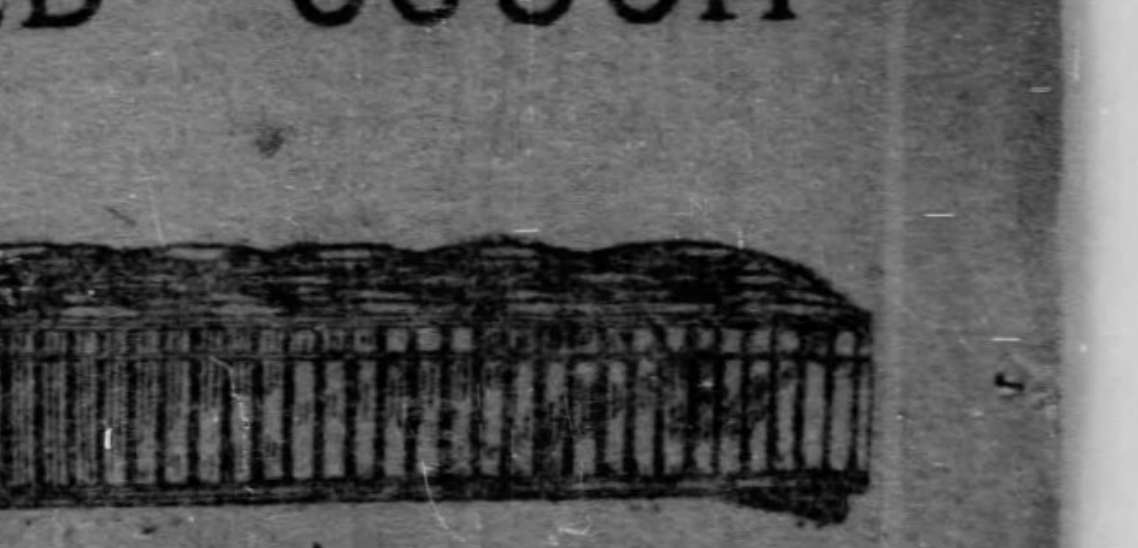

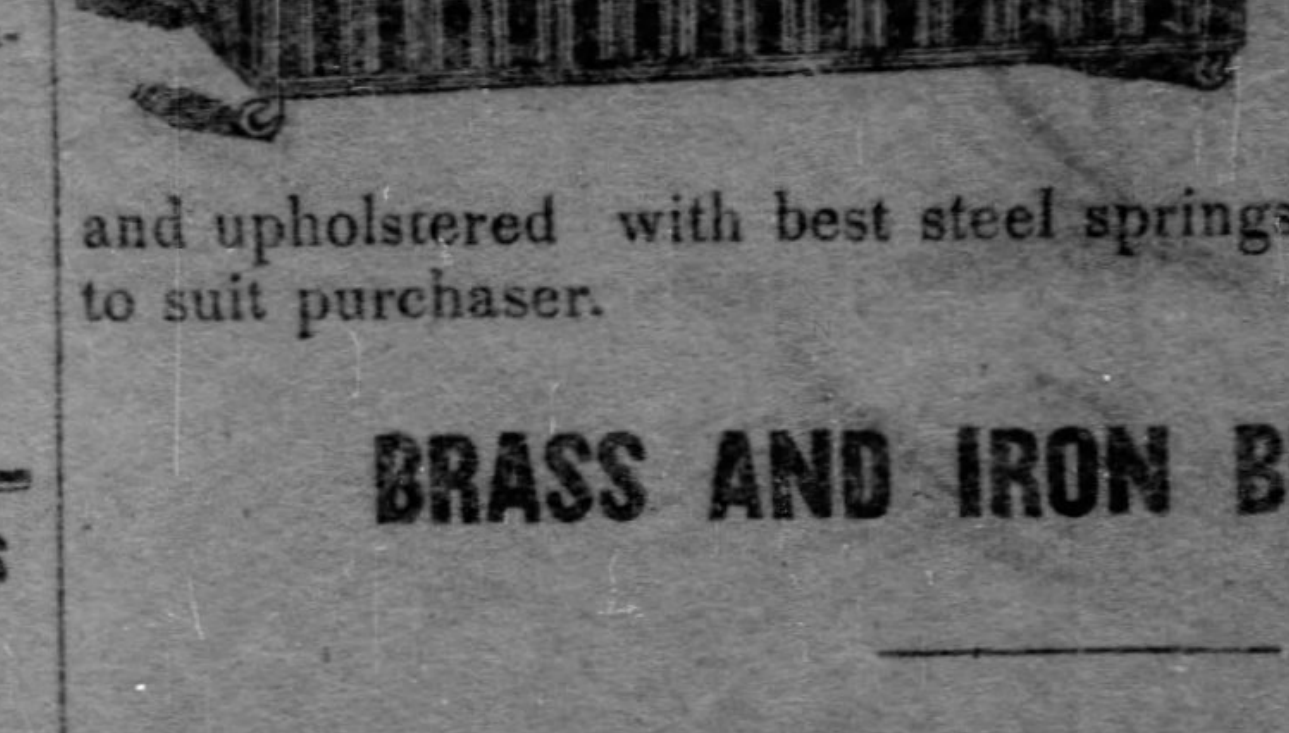

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